LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.689 New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st May.
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th ,,
M CATHAY	2053	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	5	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th ,,
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
L TASMANIA	4488	80	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Berratt	28th May.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th July.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	3rd August.
[illegible]KTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th ,,

[illegible]geon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
[illegible]RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1.0

[illegible]RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX [illegible]ONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	[illegible]	22nd May.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 28th instant. Carries surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886. Agents.

THE s.s. CASCAPADIA, will leave on or about the 26th fo ANTWERP. She has an excellent accommodation for few first-class passengers. Apply to Captain W. A. FRASER in the Prince's Dock, or at

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE Sons,
Dubash, 16, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 15th May, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S, VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 24th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.
Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards, 34 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-4, per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Undervests or sleeping suits.
Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-4 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-8 per yard.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Agents to the sole Proprietors:

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY.

		Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—			
Plain Brown	from	7 8 to	11 0
Fancy Colours	,,	10 8 to	24 0
Fancy Stripes	,,	9 8 to	20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—			
Plain White	,,	13 8 to	15 0
Fancy Colours	,,	16 8 to	25 0
Fancy Stripes	,,	17 0 to	25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—			
Fancy Colours	,,	11 0 to	23 8
Fancy Stripes	,,	14 8 to	25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—			
Real Scotch Wool	,,	16 0	
BANIANS.			
Fine Gauze, half sleeves	,,	22 8 to	26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	,,	35 0 to	40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	,,	48 0 to	58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves	,,	67 0 to	90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	,,	54 0 to	72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	,,	60 0 to	84 0
DRAWERS AND PANTS.			
Gauze Drawers (short)	,,	43 0 to	60 0
Gauze Pants	,,	43 0 to	60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	,,	67 0 to	90 0
Stout White Merino Pants	,,	70 0 to	85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants	,,	70 0 to	85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS,
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO MATES for the Bombay Pilot Schooners. Applicants must have certificates of competency and good character, and be British subjects.
Apply to

ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER,
Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.	
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5 5-32	pr.Re
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.		
Ditto for demand drafts	1 5 3-16	,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 5 5-16	,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 5½	,,

Sovereigns, Rs. 13-13 each.

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 19th May, 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of TWO NEW SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, "up to Plinth level course."

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon, on the 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

FOR SALE AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS,

DOUBLE TEXTURE, WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.

Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	36 in.
Price Rupees	26	28	30	32	34	

Leggings to match the above, per pair	Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps	,, 4 0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,

With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

CHECK ZEPHYR BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.

Light, Durable and Reversible, Consisting of Coat, Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	12	12-8	13	13-8	14 each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54 in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17

Leggings to match the above, per pair		Rs. 4 0
Caps	each	,, 3 8
Waterproof Saddle Covers, 5 by 3 ft.	each	,, 5 4
Do. Driving Aprons, lined check, 5 by 4ft.	each	,, 11 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANGLO—SWISS CONDENSED MILK

MILK-MAID BRAND.

The liberal resolve (see Notices) of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., brought about specially by ourselves, enables us to guarantee every tin of Milk we send out to be in perfect condition. Per tin As. 7.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS:—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES, HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, etc., or any building, small or large, throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at th following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 45
German Silver, ,, ,,	,, 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.			Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
9 0	PETIT MEDOC	(Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR	(Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0	St. JULIEN	(Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	St. ESTEPHE	Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	St. EMILLION		7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE	(Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT	Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON		9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD	(Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE	Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE		12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE	Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX		16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace from	7 0
Silk Lace from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear from	7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns from	9 0
International do. from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks per doz. pair	11 8
,, ,, Embroidered Fronts ,,	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 20TH MAY.
PANTOMIME ! PANTOMIME ! !

HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY
Will appear in the GRAND PANTOMIME OF
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE,
WITH THE FOLLOWING CAST :—

KING ARTHUR	MISS DOLLY INMAN.
LORD CHAMBERLAIN..	LITTLE WALTER.
JACK	MISS AMY CHILDS.
JACK'S MOTHER ..	MASTER C. FARVARGER.
GORGIBLUSTER ..	MR. H. STANLEY.
TREMULOSO ..	MASTER W. DRISCOLL.
FIRST COOK	MASTER E. OSMOND.
SECOND COOK	MASTER F. KNEWSTUB.
INNKEEPER ..	MASTER R. STEPHENSON.
SYBIL (Maid of the Inn)	MISS F. STANLEY.
FAIRY QUEEN	MISS L. SCHLERIKA.

KNIGHTS, COURTIERS, PEASANTS, FAIRIES, &c., &c.

HARLEQUINADE.

HARLEQUIN	MISS AMY CHILDS.
COLUMBINE	MISS DOLLY INMAN.
HARLEQUINA..	MISS L. BOOTH.
SPRITE	MASTER W. STANLEY
POLICEMAN	MASTER R. STEPHENSON.
CRANKY SALLY	MASTER T. FITZGERALD.
PANTALOON	MASTER C. FARVARGER.
CLOWN	MASTER WILLIE DRISCOLL

MOST GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

FULL HARLEQUINADE.

THAT MOST MARVELLOUS FREAK OF NATURE,
THE SOUDANESE DWARF,
13½ Inches high, in full possession of all his Faculties; Double Voiced; Sings, Dances and Plays numerous different Musical Instruments.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING AND WONDERFUL FLYING FAIRY,
A Novelty never before seen in Bombay.

GRAND AMAZONIAN MARCH ! !

BEAUTIFUL BEE BALLET !
INTRICATE SCARF BALLET ! !
TREBLE STATUE, CLOG, &c. ! ! !

THE MOST FUNNY OF CLOWNS !
THE MOST TOTTERING OF PANTALOONS ! !
THE MOST ACTIVE OF HARLEQUINS ! ! !
THE MOST GRACEFUL OF COLUMBINES ! ! ! !
THE MOST SPRIGHTLY OF SPRITES ! ! ! ! !
THE MOST ILL-USED OF POLICEMEN ! ! ! ! ! !

MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR JOHANN BRAUN.
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First and Second Seats only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

FANS—The Management will lend (for use during the evening) punkhas to all occupants of Boxes and Stalls.

SATURDAY, 22ND MAY,
NO PERFORMANCE
Owing to the Theatre being engaged by a Native Company.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BELGRAVIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th May 1886.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 7-8, 10-8, 12-8, 14-8 per dozen.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WANTED, from first June next, a very desirable FLOOR in the Fort, facing the Sea, rent about Rs. 250. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

MONDAY, the 24th inst., being the day selected for the celebration of the QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY our INDIAN BRANCH, BOMBAY, will be closed.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
Clock and Watch Manufacturers to the Queen-Empress, the Government of India, &c., &c.,
and at 42 Pall Mall, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :— 1. Memorial to the Government of India, on the subject of the Tansa Water Works Loan and the repayment of the Vehar Water Works Debt (prepared by Committee of the Corporation). 2. Government Resolution on the subject of the repayment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 19th May 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services, for the official year 1886-1887, at the Camp Deolali, viz :—

Supply of LABOUR and MATERIALS, PETTY STORES, ROAD-METAL, STONES, &c., under 10 *separate* schedules of rates.

2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs 2, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany *each* tender is Rs. 25.

5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 18th May 1886.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, *LIMITED*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June 1886, at 3-30 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company situate at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to pass the following special Resolution :—

That the regulations of the Company shall be and the same are hereby altered by adding thereto the following Regulation :—

11a. The Company may, in accordance with the provisions of "The Indian Companies' Act 1882" from time to time reduce its capital, whether paid up or uncalled or unpaid up, and whether by reduction of the number of its shares or of their nominal value respectively, or otherwise, and may cancel any unallotted shares or lost capital or any capital unrepresented by available assets, and may pay off any capital which may be deemed in excess of the wants of the Company, and the Company shall have power to consolidate or sub-divide its shares or any of them.

The following special business will also be brought before and disposed of at the above Meeting :—

"To decide how to dispose of the return commission placed at the Company's disposal by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes."

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited.
Bombay, 19th May 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP AND OIL COMPANY, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1883.

CAPITAL £150,000, in 150,000 Shares of £1 each,
ALL SHARES ARE ALLOTTED.

THE accompanying reports from Mr. Boverton Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S., who, as Chemist to the Petroleum Association, has an experience of lamps which is probably unique, show that these lamps

(*a*) may be burned without risk of the accidents which attend the use of ordinary Mineral Oil Lamps ;

(*b*) produce neither smell nor smoke ;

(*c*) yield the most satisfactory and economical light yet obtained from mineral oils ;

(*d*) may be used either with ordinary Mineral Oils or with the Defries' Safety Oil, the latter being an oil which most lamps will not burn.

The following extract from the list of Companies' Firms, &c., from whom orders have been received indicates the variety of quarters to which the lamp has been introduced during the few months in which it has been commercially before the public. In addition, however, the Company will have the advantage of the arrangements which the Vendors have completed with leading houses in the trade, and orders have already been received from India, Burmah, Australia, China, Japan, and the Cape :—

The Union Steamship Company.
Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Sewell.
The Midland Railway Company.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
The Great Eastern Railway Company.
The New South Wales Government Railway.
The East London Railway Company.
The Conde d'Eu Railway Company.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
The Commercial Union Insurance Company.
The Equitable Insurance Company.
Many of the London Hospitals and leading Manufacturers of Billiard Tables.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway alone have already ordered upwards of a thousand lamps for stations, signal-boxes, office, and other purposes which they are substituting at stations for their present gas lights ; and there is every reason to believe that, in view of the great brilliancy and economy of the light, their example will be followed by other lines, so soon as the orders received from them have been executed.

Instructions have been received from Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. to convert samples of the existing lamps to the construction of the Defries' Lamp, in conjunction with the Safety Oil, for use on the steamers of that firm. There is little doubt, as may be seen by the accompanying letter from the Union Steamship Company, that both Lamp and Oil will be rapidly adopted for the purposes of ships' lamps.

SIR FREDERIC ABEL, C.B., Chemist to the War Department, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution on "Accidental explosions caused by non-explosive liquids," said of this Lamp.. .. .. .. "THIS IS A LAMP BY MESSRS. DEFRIES, "EMBODYING ALL THE FEATURES WHICH "EXHAUSTIVE SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY HAVE "PROVED TO BE NECESSARY FOR THE "PERFECTLY SAFE USE OF MINERAL OILS."

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP FOR MINERAL OILS.

The construction of this Lamp is such that neither ignition of the vapour, nor outflow of the oil in the event of the Lamp being overturned, can occur. Moreover, the Oil reservoir, being of metal, is not liable to fracture. It therefore follows that the risks attaching to the employment of Mineral Oils as illuminating agents in lamps of the ordinary description are non-existent in the use of the Defries' Safety Lamp.

The light emitted is remarkably white, the flame is perfectly steady, and the combustion is effected without the production of the slightest odour or smoke

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

29th April, 1885.

Further Report on the Defries' Safety Lamp.

In my previous Report I pointed out the special features which renders the Defries' Mineral Oil Lamp (Sepulchre's Patent), a perfectly safe source of Light.

Since that Report was written I have had extended opportunities of carefully testing the illuminating power of the two sizes of these lamps now being supplied to the public, and have obtained the following results :—

	Lamp No. 1 Burner	Lamp No. 2 Burner.	
Maximum Illuminating Power	42·1	61·5	Standard Candles.
Minimum do. after 6 hours' burning...........	39·7	57·4	do.
Average do. during 6 hours	41·2	58·8	do.
Difference between Maximum and Minimum illuminating power expressed in per cent. of the former	6·3 pe ct.	6·7 per ct.	
Oil consumed per hour	1,696r } Grains	2,450 } Grains	
Oil consumed per Candle-light per hour	41·1	41·6	

These results are more favourable than any I have hitherto obtained with Mineral Oil Lamps of other forms. The illuminating power is, for the size of the burner, in each case very high, while the consumption of oil per candle-light per hour is remarkably small.

The products of combustion are odourless, even when the normal size of the flame is much reduced by lowering the wick.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

August 5th, 1885.

The above examinations were made with ordinary light Oils.

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP ADAPTED FOR THE BURNING OF THE DEFRIES' SAFETY MINERAL OIL.

In previous Reports I have stated the results obtained with the Defries' Lamp in burning Mineral Lamp Oils of the usual character.

With the assistance of my brother, Mr. Robert Redwood, I have since thoroughly familiarised myself during some months' experience with the manner in which the oil known as the Defries' Safety Mineral Oil burns in the Defries' Lamp.

I found the oil in question to give the following results upon examination :—

Specific gravity	·830
Flashing point (open test)	270° Fahr.
Fire test	308° Fahr.
Percentage distilling below 550° Fahr.	5·4.

Oil of this character may be regarded as practically no more inflammable than Vegetable Oils, such as Colza, and is in one respect even safer than these Oils, since cotton waste, or other absorbent material, saturated with it is not liable to spontaneous combustion.

With the Defries' Safety Oil and the Defries' Lamp having a wick ⅞ in. internal diameter, I have obtained the following photometrical results :—

Maximum Illuminating power.. ..	43·4	Standard Candles.
Minimum " " during 6 hs.	38·8	
Average " "	41·9	
Oil consumed per hour	1,813 grains.	
Oil consumed per candle-light per hour..	43·2	

These results demonstrate that the Defries' Safety Oil furnishes in the Defries' Lamp a light of greater power in relation to the size of the burner and quantity of Oil consumed than is yielded by ordinary Mineral Oils in other lamps. The illuminating power is, moreover, remarkably well sustained. The light afforded is dense and white, and the combustion is complete, neither smoke nor odour being produced.

The importance of the invention of a lamp capable of burning with safety and efficiency, oils included within a wide range of specific gravity and volatility, is very considerable. Hitherto, oils of the class to which the Defries' Safety Oil belongs, have been comparatively little used, for want of a lamp in which they could be burned in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Defries, Lamp and Safety Oil are well suited for use by the general public, but are especially adapted for employment on Ships and Railways.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

January 4th, 1886.

COPY OF LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

7, Cornhill, E. C.
London, 26th February, 1886.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, Houndsditch.

Dear Sirs,

In reference to the Defries' Safety Lamp which you have supplied to this Office, I shall be glad to know if you are making them in forms suitable for workshops, and at moderate prices, and in that case I shall be glad to be furnished with some printed particulars, which we could place in the hands of our Agents and Assured, to enable us to secure, where practicable, the use of these Lamps in all workshops insured with us where Mineral Oil is used.

Yours truly,
(Signed) T. S. MARKS, Fire Supt.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

January 21st, 1886.

Captain Dixon has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 12th inst., and has made a very favourable report on the trial of your Lamps. The committee sitting in committee yesterday order that the new s. s. '*African*' and the '*Mexican*' now being refitted at Southampton, shall be furnished with your Patent Lamps, and supplied with your Patent Oil.

Mr. Joseph Kirk, of the firm of J. Defries and Sons, has just arrived in Bombay, and will be happy to afford any further particulars respecting the above. Address care of GEORGE JENNINGS AND CO., 4, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OAKES'S CIGARS.
"BEEHIVES" and "SUPERS" just arrived.
ALSO
HAVANNAH CIGARS, Superior, Rs. 9 per 100.
WM. WATSON AND Co.,
Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, Limited.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon Contributions for the year 1885 has been declared, and will be payable as soon as the accounts are received.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Ld.
Bombay, 19th May, 1886.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the premises of the Company, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite Watson's Hotel), on Thursday, the 27th day of May 1886, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February 1886.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Marcks and Co., Ld., will be held in the premises of the Company, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite Watson's Hotel), on Thursday, the 27th day of May 1886, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, immediately after the close of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on the same date, when the following Resolution will be proposed.

Should it be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution at a subsequent meeting.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered and added to as follows :—

"That for the first sentence of Article 128 (*i. e.*, from 'The Directors may' to 'current year') there be substituted 'The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.'"

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director,
Bombay, 19th May 1886.

P.S.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th May to 1st June 1886, both days inclusive.

P.P.S.—The fourth and Final Call of Rs. 20 per share is due on the 29th instant.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

RAT TRAPS, Wire Cages, most effective. Prices Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate-street, Fort.

HAMS, American sugar-cured, flavour unequalled, most appetising, per lb. 12 annas.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate-street.

WANTED a fast COPYING CLERK, Salary from Rs. 15 to 20. Apply by letter to "CANDIDATE," care of this office.

WANTED a Dog Cart or Whitechapel Cart English-built, strong for a 15-hand waler.—Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN, Mody Bay.

BOARD and LODGING is offered to a YOUNG GENTLEMAN in Fort. Bedroom westerly breeze. Apply "K.," care of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Portuguese Bearer to take entire charge of a little boy and assist at table.—Address G. OWEN DUNN, Post-Office, Poona.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

WHO has not tried our Ices, &c. ? If you like to have really a good Ice-cream, try at the Vienna Confectionery ; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality ; also pure Mocha Coffee, 14 ans. per lb.

EUROPEAN, 23, presently employed, good Book-keeper and Correspondent, desires a situation. First class references can be produced regarding sobriety, etc.—Address A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED BOARD and LODGING, in the Fort for two young gentlemen (friends) of steady habits, in a respectable family. Will share one room, and willing to pay Rs. 100 or 110 per month.—Apply Z., care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. A. Winter's valuable household furniture, Schiedmayer's Pianoforte, Victoria Stephen's Dogcart, pair of silver-grey Arab Ponies, Plants, &c, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, to-day, at 1 p.m.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS—Best seedlings, very beautiful and choice 12 annas each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses, self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate. AT STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO.. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

ELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Pugrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition ; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas ; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

nd for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. ranch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Harmonium, Chandelier, Utensils, Treasury Safe, Marriage Saddles, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld ....Plaintiffs,
Luckhumsey Lalljee and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the properties hereinafter mentioned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction at house No. 148-150, Doongree Cooly Street, or Mandvie Bunder, consisting of marble-topped circular and writing tables, drawing-room sofas, harmonium, 4 and 8 light chandeliers, wall brackets, mirrors, clocks, chiffoniers, iron-bound chests, cupboards, chairs, marriage saddles, silk carpet, treasury safe, copper and brass utensils, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. R		Pts. per 2 doz. Rs.	a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée..............	5	0	61	0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.				
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil ...	4	0	44	0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand..	42	0	46	0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27	0	..	
CLARET, Langoirans	12	8	14	0
St. Estephe	13	8	15	8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30	0	...	
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34	8	..	
Courvoisier's	24	0	..	

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, either separately or together, the commodious and airy OFFICES in Apollo Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Co. and Messrs. Bruel & Co. Rent, Rs. 300 for the entire, or Rs. 150 each. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.
PORT OF BOMBAY.

A NATIVE BOAT LADEN with iron bars has SUNK in 6¼ fathoms of water, 1½ miles S. S. E. of the middle ground Shoal. A GREEN BUOY has been placed CLOSE to the westward of the wreck.

MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I. M.
Assistant Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 17th May, 1886.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Cheteaudun.
BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor ; situated in a quiet locality ; large airy Rooms.

Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.

First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.

A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.

Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING HOME IMMEDIATELY.

BAY ARAB GELDING, 14—2½, age 7 years, perfect charger, trained in Kirkee School, never been sick or sorry since bought by owner 3 years ago.
Price, Rs. 500.

ALSO FOR SALE.—Saddle, plain and military bridles and wallets. All good as new.

Apply to
JONES VAUGHAN, Lieut Col.,
2nd East York Regt., Colaba, Bombay.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NAVY CONTRACTS.

TENDERS for the supply of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, SOFT BREAD, LIVE-STOCK, and FODDER, to Her Majesty's Ships (including Indian and other Troopships) at Bombay, are invited from persons willing to enter into a contract for a period of twelve months.

The terms of the contract can be seen at the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 10 and 12 daily.

Tenders should be sealed subscribed "Tenders for supply of Fresh Provisions," addressed to Rear Admiral Sir F. RICHARDS, H. M. S. Bacchante, at Colombo, and forwarded to the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay, not later than noon on 26th instant, and no tender sent after that date will be considered.

The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting without question any or all of them.

FREDERICK W. RICHARDS,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief,
Bacchante, at Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ;

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

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PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
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FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1	8
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Havanahs, No. 1	1	12
Havanahs, No. 2	1	8
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These frames cost originally 10 shillings per spindle, and are now only sold to make room for other machinery.

They are at present in full working order and may be seen at work, by appointment, and all further particulars obtained on application to the Agent.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

10th May 1886.

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FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

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Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
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Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, ' y 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

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Reference is allowed to the following officers in India :— General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner ; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL	East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN	Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886..	Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.

*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, * Mr. E. E. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.

*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING

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" 1885	£988,156

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,573	3	9	1878	£4 049,159	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10 000,000
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	"	3,750,000

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

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2,047 PROPOSALS for......................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition, Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Belgravia (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—King Arthur (s), for Busreh; Consiins Arbib (s), Venice; Europa (s), Naples and Genoa; and Riversdale (s), Dunkirk.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 15th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 184,063 in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th inst., shows an increase of Rs. 498 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rydal Hall entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Bretwalda entered and the s. s. Iran left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 21st current the charges on issuing Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 29, viz., 1s. 5d. per rupee.

THE BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—Mr. Jumnadas Luloobhai has been pleased to become one of the life members of this institution. He desires that the subscription of his life membership should be utilized in the purchase of good standard Gujerati works.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sooparee Baugh Road, on the body of Ookerjee Byramjee, aged 40 years, a carpenter in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He was in distressed circumstances, and on Tuesday he took an overdose of opium, and died from its effects at 7 o'clock the same evening. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 8th Regiment M. N. I. arrived on Tuesday morning by two special trains from Bombay, and stopped all day in the Rest Camp near the railway station, and left in the afternoon for Secunderabad. The regiment has just returned from Suakim, which is now garrisoned by Egyptian troops. The 16th N. I. have also arrived.—*Poona Observer.*

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Dadur Road, on the body of Luximon Cooshnajee, a mill labourer, aged 20 years. At about 8 o'clock on Tuesday night he went out to a field at the back of his hut, where he happened to tread on a snake, which bit him on the calf of his left leg. He died from its effects within a few minutes after the occurrence. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The successful pupils of the Khetwady Zoroastrian Boys' and Girls' schools were awarded prizes on Saturday at Cama Baugh. Dr. Jamasjee Minocherjee, Ph. D., a high priest of the Parsees, presided. The proprietor of the schools, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Kootar, read the annual report, from which it appeared that the students had made very satisfactory progress in the different branches of study. Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, had reported favourably on the progress, attendance, and discipline of the schools. Before the chairman proceeded with the distribution of prizes, some of the pupils were examined in Zend, the sacred tongue of the Parsees. The chairman, in the course of his address, expressed great pleasure at the progress of the pupils in Zend, as well as in the ordinary branches of study. He was glad to see the Persian Consul at the meeting, who was taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Parsees. The chairman, on behalf of the proprietor of the schools, presented the Consul with a wool work picture done by one of the pupils. There were some fine specimens of knitting, embroidery, and wool work displayed in the hall. The children sang a number of songs, including one in praise of Queen Victoria. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Manekshaw J. Talyarkhan.

THE GUN ACCIDENT AT ELEPHANTA.

AN inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, yesterday, at the European General Hospital, on the body of Thomas Widdowes, aged 30 years, fourth engineer of the P. and O. s. s. Sumatra, who was accidentally shot in his right thigh at Elephanta on Sunday afternoon last, by Mr. Fisher, the steward of the same ship. The following evidence was recorded by the coroner:—

Charles Gibbons said:—I am second engineer of the P. and O. Company's steamship Sumatra, now lying in the P. and O. Dry Docks at Mazagon. Deceased was the fourth engineer of my ship. His age was about 30 years. I have known him for the last two months and a half; he enjoyed good health during that time, and was of sober habits. On Sunday, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m., the deceased, I, and Mr. Fisher, our chief steward, and a Portuguese servant left the ship in a sailing boat and reached Elephanta in about an hour. When we got there, the deceased, I, and Mr. Fisher each took a rifle and some cartridges, and went up the hill to practise range-firing at different distances. We went round the hill till we found a place suitable for firing, and fired about three shots each. The deceased had placed a towel on the ground and was preparing to lie down to fire on his back. Mr. Fisher was on the right of the deceased, about six yards away. I was standing between but behind them both, and about four yards from the deceased. I heard a report, saw some smoke, and heard the deceased say he was shot. I ran up to him, and by that time he got up on his sound knee. I laid him on his back and examined his thigh. I found a large hole as if from a bullet on the outer side of his right thigh, and I bound up his wound. He did not bleed much. He was carried down to the boat in a chair, and was taken to Mazagon, and from thence he was brought to the European General Hospital. I did not see Mr. Fisher fire at the time the deceased was wounded, but I saw some smoke between him and the deceased. That smoke could have come from nowhere else but from his gun. The deceased was preparing to shoot when he was wounded, and his rifle was loaded. My rifle was empty, and so was Mr. Fisher's. We were all sober. The Portuguese servant was about. There were three natives standing about at the time; they were villagers. Mr. Fisher and the deceased were very good friends. There was no quarrel. When the deceased was injured I turned and saw Mr. Fisher with his gun in his hands, the butt was at his hip, and the muzzle depressed. He seemed stupid and thunder struck, and came to the deceased about half a minute afterwards. When we got into the boat and were speaking about the wound of the deceased, Mr. Fisher said he thought that as he was knocking down the lock of the barrel of his rifle it went off.

Dr. Richard Baker said: I am resident surgeon of the European General Hospital, and reside on the premises. The deceased was admitted into the hospital at 3-30 p. m. on the 16th instant. I saw him immediately. His general condition was fairly good. He had a gun-shot wound on the outer side of the thigh about the middle. The wound of exit was on the opposite side of the thigh, three or four inches lower down. There was another wound below the knee joint through which protruded the piece of lead now produced. The thigh bone was splintered, and the protruding piece of lead was deflected there by the bone. I advised immediate amputation, but the deceased refused to have it performed. I therefore decided upon a consultation with Drs. Wellington Gray and Sydney Smith, and the consultation was held about 6-30 that evening, when it was decided that the amputation should be performed on the following morning, to which the deceased assented. The following morning, about half-past seven, I amputated the thigh at its middle, Dr. Arnott helping me. Deceased suffered much from shock after the operation, but did not lose much blood. He rallied somewhat in the evening. Yesterday morning he was delirious, and his skin was cold and clammy, his pulse was weak and running, and his pupils dilated. He was restless and constantly moving. He did not rally, and died half an hour after midnight. I am of opinion that the cause of death was shock following the amputation. Deceased was a powerful man, and was of good constitution. He told me he had not been well for some months past.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to 3 p.m., on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at the European General Hospital.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MAY 19.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Farran, the vacation Judge:—

RE CHUBILDAS MOTIBHOY.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The liabilities were Rs. 3,444, and the insolvent was endeavouring to settle with his creditors at the rate of four annas in the rupee. An extension for two months was granted.

RE RAMJEE LUXMON KUTCHRA AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker made a similar application in this case, in which all the partners except one had failed; and the latter had now possession of all the books. An extension of the interim order for three months was granted.

RE BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, who are firemen on the G. I. P. Railway, moved for an interim order. There was no opposition and the application was granted.

RE SOONDERJEE PURSHOTUM.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted, the interim order being extended for a month.

RE BHICA PANACHUND.—The insolvent, a broker and speculator in shares, applied for his discharge. The judge remarked that most of the insolvent's liabilities had been incurred by speculating or gambling in shares; and the discharge was adjourned for three months.

PETITION DISMISSED.—The petition of Bomanjee Pestonjee was dismissed, this being the second time he was absent when his name was called out.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Babajee Govind Ranade, Gungaram Macoond and others, Hurry Wittoo, Shaik Oomer Sheik Imambux and others, Wittoo, Manajee, Jeevun Lalla and others. Oomer Meetha, Hassumbhoy Russool and others, Tookaram Jeejee, Hubib Abdoola Hajee, Ahmed Thaver Khoja, Morobe Shunkerjee, and George Henry Lord.

COLLISION BETWEEN RIVAL STEAMERS.

THE Marine Court appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision between the Shastri and Celerity in the Dabool Creek on the 5th inst., assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, under the presidency of Mr. Cooper. Captain G. Haig, s.s. Mascotte, and Captain P. Liddle, s.s. Kairos, were the additional assessors. Mr. Little appeared for Government. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the captain and owner of the Celerity. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the captain and owner of the Shastri.

At the request of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the following witness, who is leaving Bombay, was examined first:—

Suliman bin Fakirjee, the master of the s.s. Oorun, said: My ship entered the Dabool Creek on the 5th inst. at 7-55 p.m., and anchored at the bunder at 8-35. I passed a steamer in the creek coming from the bunder. I passed her near the Custom House by the Unjenwal Light on the south bank of the creek. She passed me on the port side about a ship's length. I was about a ship's length from the shore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: When I first saw the steamer my red light was open tpo her. When I first turned the corner to go into the creek I was about 3 or 4ships' lengths off Pinnacle Rock. My vessel draws 7 feet. I passed the rock at half speed, then ported my helm, I sighted the steamer on my port bow and blew my whistle. I did not know it was the Shastri, as I did not expect to meet her. I did not follow the Shastri from Goa. The captain of the Celerity did not come on board my steamer at Dabool, but when alongside told me of the accident, and said the Shastri had gone to Unjenval. The Shastri did not blow her whistle to attract my attention to assist, as I left the Dabool Creek. The "Oorun" belongs to Mr. Lalljee. There is strong rivalry between Mr. Jumabhoy Lalljee's steamers and Mr. Shepherd's. I was mate of one of Mr. Shepherd's boats for four days, and then I entered Mr. Jumabhoy Lalljee's service. I made an oral report to my master of the accident. I keep a log book in which I note the time the steamer reaches and leaves the different bunders. I made no written report.

Examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, witness said he had been in Mr. Lalljee's service for two years. The Shastri was at such a distance from him that both could have met in 15 minutes. Witness's steamer went 9 miles an hour going full speed. He did not know what speed the Shastri went. His went slower. When he first saw the Shastri he saw her green and mast-head light. Before he met the steamer he took the bearings of the bunder (Dabool). It bore east. He was going north when the bunder bore east. He sounded his whistle in less than two minutes after sighting the Shastri, in order to keep out of the way. The steamer was across his course. There was no alteration in the course of the Shastri, nor was there any change in her lights. Witness never saw her red light at all, and he blew his whistle again. He stopped his steamer and then noticed an alteration in the Shastri's light. He saw her red light. He was in error when he said he never saw the other's red light. Witness stopped his steamer because he was getting dangerously near the other, and he thought he would collide. The Shastri was two steamers' lengths off when witness stopped, and across his bows. The Shastri was going half-speed. There was not much room to go to starboard, and there was not sufficient water.

Mr. Carnac: You have been asked if there has been any ill-feeling between your master's and Mr. Shepherd's steamers?

Mr. Russell: I never suggested ill-feeling but only rivalry.

The President: Yes, honest rivalry, you mean. (A laugh.)

Witness did not know. In answer to Mr. Little, he said: In coming out of the Dabool Creek at night there was nothing to steer by expect the high land on the south. There is a light on the Dabool bunder. Witness when he first saw the Shastri saw the light; it was on the left of the Shastri. In coming out of the creek at night he steered by the Unjenval light, and he kept on the right side. In entering the creek of a night from the north witness generally steered straight. He did not go straight for the Dabool bunder light after leaving the Unjenval light.

To the Court: He remained 15 minutes at Dabool bunder before coming out of the creek. The light at the entrance of the creek is called Dabool or Unjenval light. In coming from the north he steered straight for the light, and in entering the creek he kept off his right hand shore, or the south side of the creek. There is a light at the Custom House at Unjenval. On going out he steered by it, and in going in he steered by the light on the fort.

Mahomed Cassum, the master of the Shastri, said: I hold a master's certificate, granted at Calcutta in 1873. I have been in command of steamers for the last eleven years, and for the last eight years I was in the habit of calling at Dabool. I joined the Shastri about six months ago. She is owned by Mr. Shepherd. I left Bombay for Dabool on the 5th, at six in the morning, calling at the intermediate ports. I reached Dabool Bunder 7-45 p.m. and weighed anchor at 8-5 the same evening. I had a crew of about thirty, and one mate with two engineers. I had 40 passengers, but no cargo. I drew 8½ feet of water, and the steamer was properly equipped in all respects. After leaving the bunder I steered by the sand bank on my starboard side. I anchored at a sufficient distance from the bunder to give her room to swing. I generally sail on the right side, and when I left Dabool I sighted the Oorun's red light and bright light. As soon as I saw it I blew the whistle, and the Oorun also whistled in reply. Our red lights were clear to each other. We were on our proper sides when we were in calling distance to each other. We passed each other. In the distance I saw another light, and so I kept steering close to the shore. A little while after I saw a clear red light, and my red light was clear to her. Suddenly I saw a green light, and then the steamer collided with mine, striking me on the red light on my port side. Both of us then backed. My steamer sank a little towards the stern. The passengers raised a cry, and I called to the captain of the other steamer to assist me. She did not stand by, but steered full speed for Dabool. I then to save my passengers ran ashore to Unjenval Bay, suffering much damage in doing so. I did my best to save the life of my passengers and lowered my boats. The officer at the Custom House came off at once to my assistance. The passengers were landed, no lives were lost, and everything saved. The other steamer rendered me no assistance whatever, though the female passengers and their children were crying very much. I afterwards made a report at Dabool in writing. The Shastri was patched up and brought to Bombay. After leaving Dabool bunder I went easy when passing the Oorun. I did not alter my speed at all before the collision, till I saw the green light, when I went astern. I did not alter my helm from the time I left Dabool bunder up to seeing the green light of the Celerity. I passed the Oorun abreast the Unjenval Custom House. Immediately after I saw the light of the Celerity, it was a little on my port bow. I was standing port side forward at the wheel. I passed the Oorun 20 minutes after I left Dabool, about a steamer's length, and when I was a cable's distance from the shore. At 8-35 the collision took place. I was about a cable's length from the Celerity when I saw her green light. I went to starboard and turned astern full speed. The propeller turns the head to the starboard when going astern. The Celerity's engines were going astern when she collided with me. We were in contact for about 30 seconds. The collision drove my steamer's head more to the northward. I whistled twice but received no reply. We were struck almost at right angles, and three feet abaft the foremast on the port bow. I think the Celerity's head was to the north, but I can't say as the passengers were crowding around me crying and imploring me to save them. The hole made in the Shastri was about 11 ft. in diameter.

By Mr. Russell: I made a protest on my arrival in Bombay before Mr. Chalk, and made a report to the Port Officer. The statements made therein are true. The Shastri has an awning deck. I never had a collision or any complaint made against me since I have been in command of steamers. I was able to see the look-out men were doing their duty. The Dabool Creek is not difficult to navigate if you know it. I went into the creek the proper way. The tide just commenced to flood when I entered the creek. The shortest way to get to the sea from the bunder was along the north shore. The night was not very dark and I could see the shore clearly. The Oorun was on my right side she never caused me any anxiety as she was on the proper side. The tide runs up strongly and of course retarded my speed somewhat about a knot an hour. There was no chance at all of a collision between myself and the Oorun. The latter never stopped her way, and she was going very rapidly. If the Celerity had kept her red light open to me all the time there would have been no collision. The break of the creek by the Custom House is a ¼ mile or 2½ cables. The collision took place between the buoy and the Charpooty sand. Steamers should not pass north of the buoy, and they do not. It may be W. S. W. of the sand. I had not passed the buoy. I had it on my west ½ north. I had begun to shape my course towards Bombay. If the Celerity had not collided with me she would have run ashore on the sand. The collision was a very violent one, and if it had not been for my bulk head I would have gone to the bottom. There was no diminution of speed in the Celerity all the time. I saw the tide runs from the north very fast round the sand. In my opinion the safest thing I could have done was to run ashore in Unjenval Bay.

By Mr. Rivett-Carnac: On the 10th instant, I made a report, it was in the morning, to the Port Officer. It was written at Mr. Chalk's office. I went to Mr. Chalk because he writes a better hand than the ticket clerks. (Laughter.) He knew better English than the ticket clerks, and could correct their English. A report was written at my dictation by Abdoola, and he also put in something of his own accord. I can't read a word of it, and don't know now what it contains. The report to the Port Officer was half mine and half the ticket men's composition.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

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A SOLICITOR'S PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

A CASE has just been heard in Calcutta in which some curious revelations were made as to the incomes of solicitors in India. It was a case of a dispute as regards partnership between Mr. E. I. Roberts (plaintiff) and Mr. W. C. Morgan and others (defendants).

Mr. Woodroffe, with Messrs. Bonnerjee and Henderson, instructed by Mr. Carruthers, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Pugh, instructed by Mr. Morgan, for the 1st defendant; Mr. Morgan, and Messrs. Evans and O'Kinealy, instructed by Morgan and Co., for Mr. McNair; and Mr. Clarke, the other defendants.

Mr. Woodroffe said that the case, although set down for settlement of issues, was practically for the construction of a certain document, *viz.*, an agreement entered into between Mr. Roberts and his late partner, Mr. Morgan; the action being for an account and declaration of the plaintiff's right in certain matters. Mr. Roberts had been in partnership with Mr. Morgan in a well-known firm of solicitors, who carried on business as Roberts and Morgan, in which Mr. Roberts had an 11 annas share and Mr. Morgan 5 annas share. Subsequently it was arranged to admit two other gentlemen, Messrs. MacNair and Clarke, into the partnership, and this new business was to commence on the 1st of June, 1880, as Roberts, Morgan and Co. The new partnership was constituted as follows:—Roberts, an 8 annas share; Morgan, 4 annas; McNair, 2 annas; and Clarke, 2 annas; the two latter shares being made up by Roberts' selling ½ anna out of his share to Clarke, and 1 anna to McNair, and Morgan selling 1 anna out of his 5 annas to McNair. On that agreement being entered into, it was made part and participle of the agreement that Roberts should retire in a certain time and be bought out in a certain way at the end of 18 months. In the plaint it was stated, among other things, that as there were very large outstandings for previous transactions of the firm, these would be deviable between the two partners. Mr. Roberts had been, during the preceding years of the firm of Roberts and Morgan, for the time a resident in India; while his partner, Mr. Morgan, had leave of absence for a considerable portion of that time, and therefore a considerable portion of leave was due to Mr. Roberts; and in view of that fact, as well as of the retirement of Roberts from the firm, the agreement between the new partners was entered into. The agreement also set out that Mr. Roberts would be entitled to 18 months' leave to Europe from 1st June, 1880, and be entitled to receive a full share of the profits earned during such term of absence, and the terms of Roberts' retirement at the expiration of 18 months were that he would be entitled to a 5 annas share of the profits for two years for going out in December, 1881, and 4 annas share of profits earned after December 1883; the profits on the full 16 annas share being estimated at Rs. 1,30,000 per annum. The contention, as it appeared to the plaintiff, was that the defendants were entitled to include, in dividing the profits, the collection of outstandings for work done before the new partnership came into existence; while the plaintiff contended that he kept an 8 annas share of the outstandings, not having parted with more than 3 annas out of his 11 annas share. About September or October, 1880, Mr. Roberts, on application to the then Chief Justice, had his name removed from the role of attornies and enrolled as an advocate. When the dispute arose, the defendants purported to dissolve the business of Roberts, Morgan and Co., which had been carried on by the three defendants up to March, 1885, to establish themselves under the name of Morgan and Co. in June 1885. Since Mr. Robert's absence in England the defendants credited him with a dividend at the rate of 8 annas on his share for 18 months,—5 annas for a certain time, and 4 annas for another certain time; but they had mixed up and included the sums collected of the outstandings. Mr. Woodroffe then read these portions of the plaint directly effecting the points at issue and the letters which passed between Messrs. Roberts and Morgan, and said that there was an attempt at arbitration, which failed. From the language of the plaint, it was evident that the plaintiff was entitled, on the agreement, to a moiety of the outstandings at the estimated rate of earning of Rs. 1,30,000 per annum of the entire 16 annas share, which, if no accounts were taken, would amount to Rs. 1,25,000, which was the amount the plaintiff claimed.

Mr. Woodroffe then read the written statement of Mr. Morgan, and those of Messrs. McNair and Clarke, in which they denied the claim, and claimed that the Agra Bank should be made a party to the suit. They also claimed a sum of Rs. 3,000 which was due to them from the plaintiff in respect of the excess dividend paid to him in respect of his shares. Mr. Woodroffe submitted that no question arose to the trial of the issue on the facts, but what were the rights of Mr. Roberts and the defendants respectively on the agreements entered into between them on which the new firm was started on the 1st of June 1880. He submitted that on the true construction of that agreement the defendants would not be entitled to any portion of the 8 annas share, or the outstandings of the firm which had beeen specially distinguished in the agreement from the earnings of the firm.

This case was continued on May 15th, when Mr. Pugh resumed his arguments. He contended, among other things, that the words "profits earned" meant profits which might be brought into account for that year, and he would show that, as a matter of fact, money was paid to Mr. Roberts all along out of outstandings, and Mr. Roberts received it without any objection. Mr. Pugh then proceeded to read the correspondence which passed between Mr. Roberts and Mr. Morgan at the time when the agreement was being made. The question was, he said, one of construction; and as there was an ambiguity in the meaning of the word "earnings" in the deed, he was entitled to produce correspondence to show the real meaning held by the parties, and to show how they regarded it between 1880 and 1885. After some arguments, Mr. Pugh read a number of letters referring to the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Henderson here referred to other letters, in which the system of the accounts rendered to Mr. Roberts was objected to by him.

His Lordship said he would decide the point on the deed of agreement.

Mr. Pugh, in conclusion, contended that the outstandings were to go to the Rs. 1,30,000, the estimated earnings of the year by the firm, and urged that in 1882 Mr. Roberts meant that dividends were to be paid out of outstandings. He then proposed the following issues:—

(1) Whether the claims of the plaintiff to recover a moiety of the outstandings of the first firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co., an 8-anna share of the profits earned by the second firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co., and a 5-anna share of the third firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co., to the 1st January, 1883, are barred by the law for the limitation of suits? (2). If not, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendants a moiety of the outstandings of the first firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co., as such outstandings existed immediately before the 1st of June 1880? (3) Whether the plaintiff has been paid or satisfied in respect of an 8 anna share of the profits earned by the second firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co.? (4) Whether the plaintiff has been paid or satisfied in respect of a 5-anna share of the profits earned by the third firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co., from the 1st December 1881 to the 30th November 1882. (5) Whether the plaintiff has been paid or satisfied in respect of a 4-anna share in the profits of the third firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co. from the 1st December 1882 to 30th November 1883? (6) Whether the plaintiff has been paid or satisfied in respect of a 4-anna share of the profits earned by the third firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co. from the 1st December 1883 to the 30th November 1884? (7) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to a 4-anna share of the outstandings of the fourth firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co., as such outstandings existed on the 30th November 1884? (8) If anything is found due to the plaintiff under issues 3 to 6, whether he is entitled to a 4-anna share of the profits earned by the third firm of Roberts, Morgam and Co., and the firm of Morgan and Co., until the amount so due to him is paid at the rate of Rs. 1,30,000 per annum for the entire 16 annas? (9) Whether the plaintiff has not been already paid at the rate of Rs. 1,30,000 per annum for the 4½ years from the 1st June 1880, and the sum of Rs. [ ] over, and whether the defendants are not entitled to judgment for the said sum of about Rs 3,000? (10) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to any, and if any, what interest from the defendants? (11) Whether the Arga Bank, Limited, is not a necessary party to this suit?

Mr. Evans then addressed the Court for Messrs. McNair and Clarke, the other parties to the suit, and urged that there was a difference in the position of the partners. He submitted that Mr. Morgan was acting as Mr. Roberts' agent, and also for the firm, and several of his (Mr Morgan's) letters did not refer to his clients. Mr. Evans then argued as to the position of his clients and the result of the agreement as affecting them.

Mr. Woodroffe, in replying to the arguments, stated that the following is an account made by Mr. Roberts as what was due to him:—Rs. 14,000, an old debt due to the firm of Chancellor, Knowles, and Roberts; Rs. 65,000 half-share of the outstandings in 1880; Rs. 97,500, his half-share of the earnings, on the stipulations come to for 18 months; Rs. 81,250, his 5-anna share for two years; Rs. 32,500 his 4-anna share for one year and Rs. 10,000, interest on a rough calculation, making a total of Rs. 3,00,250. Of this Mr. Roberts has received Rs. 2,14,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,250 besides, the outstandings in 1884 mentioned in clause (c) of the agreement. After some further arguments as to the rights of his client on the construction of the agreement the case was closed, his Lordship promising to deliver judgment on Monday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·805
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·73
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·2
General Directions of Wind*	NW, WSW, SW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	148

* From midnight to midnight.

CALCUTTA POSTAL FRAUDS.

IN the Calcutta High Court, the trial, at the Sessions, of Soorjee Coomar Bose and another was concluded on Saturday.

Mr. Kisch, the Postmaster-General proved a statement made by Soorjee Coomar (and which had been signed by him) to Mr. Heysham, the Deputy Postmaster.

Mr. Heysham stated that the prisoner called on him and made two statements without inducement. The witness took the prisoner to Mr. Kisch, when his statement was reduced to writing. The statement described a conspiracy devised by the prisoner and others, including the other prisoner, Kangali Charn Ghose, who wrote out forged money orders which the first prisoner substituted for the genuine ones, which he tore up and threw into the river.

Kangali also gave a description of the stamps required, giving orders for the same, and said that when they had served their purpose they were thrown into the river. Soorjee Coomar also admitted stealing receipts from the Head Office.

Mr. Dunne defended the prisoners, who were found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life, with a recommendation to reduce the same to 14 years.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 8th of May there were 163 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 168 deaths, and the death rate was 20·2 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 18 from cholera, 48 from fevers, 15 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatic, 11 Mixed Races, 110 Hindus, 40 Mahommedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week was 163, against 168 and 212 in the two previous weeks, and 46 less than that of the corresponding week last year, the quinquennial mean being 242. There was a diminution of deaths from cholera, viz., 18 against 20 and 23 in the two preceding weeks. The number is less than the average of the quinquennium by 46. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 48 and 21, against 57 and 13 in the previous week. The general health of the town is satisfactory, as the death rate of the week is 19·6 per mille per annum, against 29·1, the mean of the last five years.

A DISPUTED WILL.—At the High Court on Friday before the Hon. Justice Trevelyan, a case of some interest concerning a disputed will came on for trial. It appeared that, in June 1885, an Armenian named C. M. Shircore, a Deputy Magistrate in the Sonthal Parganas married, as his fourth wife, a young lady, and in December of the same year died, leaving a will by which he bequeathed all his properties, valued at some Rs. 62,000 to his widow for her sole use on two conditions. The first was that she was entitled to the interest of this property so long as she remained a widow, and the second was that she was to live a chaste life. In the event of her breaking either of these conditions, the whole of the property was to be made over to the three Armenian Churches at Dacca, Calcutta, and Hughli. Deceased left three children, none of whom however benefitted by a single pice under the will, as it was therein stated that by their misconduct they had forfeited their father's confidence. The administration of the will was left with the Administrator-General, who, on endeavouring to take out probate, was confronted by a caveat which had been entered by the son of the deceased, in which he disputed the legality of the instrument, on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind when he executed the document, and that therefore the will is null and void. The case was partly gone into, and the further hearing adjourned. —*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

GOLF IN MADRAS.—The competition for the Calcutta Silver Medal, limited to a stroke a hole, was concluded on 15th instant. The match was two rounds of the Guindy links = 20 holes. Mr. J. L. Walker proved the winner, with 99 strokes nett. Scores:—

Mr. J. L. Walker	...56·52=108— 9= 99
Mr. E. J. Firth	...60·60=120—19=101
Mr. J. M. Skinner	...63·60=123—20=103
Mr. J. O. Crawford	...60·55=115—10=105
Mr. J. H. Peebles	...62·56=118— 8=110
Col. J. M. Smith	.. 57·66=123—13=110
Mr. J. Blackhall	.. 69·62=131—20=111
Mr. J. Matheson	..65 64=129—14=115
Mr. A. Lawson	...66·69=135—14=121

Two other members entered, but retired after playing one round. The Medal was presented by the Calcutta Golf Club in 1881, and the winners have been:—

1881 J. L. Walker	1884 Mr. J. H. Peebles.
1882 Col. C. J. Smith	1885 Mr. A. Carmichael.
1883 Mr. A. Carmichael	1886 Mr. J. L. Walker.

—*Mail.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SONAPORE BURNING GROUND.

THE Mahomedan paper *Kossid-i-Mumbai* is very angry with the police authorities for closing the Queen's Road to people carrying dead bodies to the Sonapore burning ground. The *Kossid* says:—"Is the Queen's Road specially set apart for Europeans? Those Europeans who wish to reserve entire roads for their special use must not forget that they must abide by the customs of the country to which they come temporarily. The natives have a better right to the roads of the city. They are not only the children of the soil but their contribution to the civic funds is larger. The saheb logues bring with them a suit of coat and trousers which when filled with gold mohurs will find their way back to Europe. It is by no means desirable that the Hindoos should be put to inconvenience for the sake of these handful of sojourners. We should like to know by whose authority the Queen's Road has been thus closed."

INDIAN SILK CULTIVATION.

WE may accept, as a probable truth (writes the *Daily Telegraph*) that it is within the power of, and not only within the power but easy for Government to revive and vastly to extend sericulture in India and the treatment of silk in this country. It is high time that an effort in this direction should be made. In a valuable and considering its brevity remarkably exhaustive pamphlet "Upon the Causes of the Decline in the Silk Industry of Bengal," recently written by Mr. L. Siotard, of the Finance and Commerce Department, Calcutta, it is shown that the exports from Bengal by sea to other countries of raw silk, waste silk, and cocoons have decreased from nearly £2,500,000 in 1868-89, to £985,000 in 1885 86. So dismal indeed, were the prospects of sericulture in India that unless something be done to arrest the decay of the industry it will soon be past praying for. Of the decline experienced by it there are many explanations. By some it is attributed to the continued fall in the price of silk in European markets owing first to the supplies being larger in proportion to the demands than heretofore; secondly, to changes of fashion, necessitating the employment of cheaper fabrics; thirdly to a much larger use of waste silk at low prices for plushes and like materials; and fourthly, to a more general employment of Tussar silk. Others, again, believe that Bengal sericulturists are languishing from disease among the worms from degeneration in these useful little labourers owing to the effect of climate from a bad system in rearing them, and finally from a still worse method of reeling the silk from the cocoons. Mr. Wardle, however, maintains that the decrease in the use of Bengal silk is solely owing to its defective quality. The introduction of Tussar has, in his opinion nothing to do with the question, as it is certain that coincidently with the decline in Bengal silk, China and Japan textures have made their way into the European markets through their superior quality, and are now commanding very high prices. Within a few days from now the Indian and Colonial Exhibition—the grandest testimony ever contributed to the greatness and wealth of the nation upon whose possessions the sun never sets—will be opened by her Majesty in person. We hope that many visitors to South Kensington during the next few weeks will seek out the silk court in the Indian Department over which Mr. Thomas Wardle will preside. It is but four months since Mr. F. C. Buck the Secretary of State for the Indian Revenue and Agricultural Department introduced Mr. Wardle to a large meeting at Calcutta as an expert whom in 1872 Lord Salisbury then Secretary of State for India had consulted as to the practicability of dyeing Tussore and other Indian silks in the country which produced them while requesting him also to go out and examine the native dyes of India. "This investigation," said Mr. Wardle at Calcutta, "took eight years to complete." Meantime he was requested by the Indian Government to take charge of their silks at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 and again left England shortly before last Christmas for Calcutta at the request of the Royal Commission presiding over the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to examine the causes of the decline in the silk industry of Bengal and to see what could be done to remedy it. It is long since more important documents were submitted to the Indian and British Governments than the reports of Mr. Wardle's two addresses—the first delivered at Calcutta in January last, and the second read by his son at Leek upon the 9th inst. In the latter Mr. Wardle expressed his conviction that the falling off in the silk industry of Bengal simultaneously with the growth and active development of trade in an inferior article produced by China and Japan was attributable solely to defective quality in the silk produced by the Bengal worms. "From lengthened microscopical examinations of Bengal silk," he exclaims, I have convinced myself that there is no fault in the fibre, which compares favourably with Italian silk. Of the two, the Bengal article is indeed, to be preferred, if produced by well-nourished worms and properly reeled."

We are now approaching the true causes of the decline the chief of them being that the Bengal worm produces much less silk than his Italian brother M. Liotard explains that the mulbery leaf, which is the worms food contains five substances (1). The solid fibrous substance; (2) the colouring matter; (3) the water; (4) the saccharine matter; (5) the resinous matter. The first three except so much of the third as serves the worm's uses, are nonnutritive. It is the saccharine matter which nourishes the insect, while the resinous, which solidifies when it comes into contact with the external air, becomes silk. Thus the quantity of the fibre emitted by the worm is in exact ratio to the quantity and quality of the leaf upon which he feeds. In Italy the mulberries are carefully cultivated upon land of which rent is low and the leaves are abundant and full of sugar. In Bengal, on the other hand, the rents exacted by the zemindars or landowners from the ryots or peasants who cultivate the mulberry are excessive. "Before the American civil war," say Mr. Wardle, "the rent of mulberry lands in Bengal was about two rupees per bigha, which is the third of an English acre. During that war, however, and the prosperous years which succeeded it, rents rose as high as sixteen rupees per bigha, or forty-eight rupees per acre. Rather than lower their rents the grasping zemindars will allow their land to lie fallow." The result is obvious. Ground down by high rents, the Bengal ryots who rear silkworms have to provide them with leaf at an outrageous cost, so that the diligent little silks spinners are starved from deficient supplies of leaf, and even that given to them is wanting in sugar. The silk which they produce is as good in fibre as that raised in Lombardy, but it falls very short in quantity, and from the weakness of the worms is full of what are called knics or blotches, which impair its market value. The glutinous or resinous accumulation discharged by the worm, which becomes solid when it touches the air, is put forth by the worm through two orifices close to his mouth, and is then a thin double fibre, which becomes one thread or strand, partly by its own gluten, and partly by the swinging motion of the worm's head as it forms the cotton. Being insufficiently fed, and weak, the worm often becomes exhausted and hangs down his head, in which case the gluten still goes on issuing from the two orifices, and forms a gathering of two loose fibres, which when reeled oil become knibs or knots. The remedy is patent. Let the Indian Government insist upon a insist upon a lowering of rents by the zemindars. "I do not say" adds M. Lotard, "that a reduction of rents would in itself revive the industry. But it would enable improvements to be made in the leaf supply, in the rearing of worms, and the reeling of silk, so that Bengal silk may compete upon better terms with that of Italy, China, and Japan. Here there is a good field for Lord Dufferin's exertions. The natives engaged in Indian sericulture are numbered by millions, while the land they inhabit is the best for raising silk in the world. In this country, Coventry, Spitalfield, Macclesfield and other towns are starving for want of cheap silk, which India can supply in illimitable abundance. Of all men Lord Dufferin is least likely to turn a deafear to the petition for silk dresses matchless in quality and reasonable in price, preferred to him from all parts of the world by "Son Altesse La Femme."

SOME REMINISCENCES OF MR. W. E. FORSTER.

THIS brings me to that tragical moment in English history with which the name of Mr. Forster will always be closely associated. It was my lot to see him in his room at the Irish Office on the very day on which he quitted office. I shall never forget the appearance of his face on that occasion. It was the face of a hunted wild animal, and my heart was wrung with sorrow and pity as I noted the legible signs of all that he had suffered: the haggard cheeks, the blanched lips, blood-shot eyes, the whitening hair. Yet even then he could talk with calm self-possession regarding the interests of others, and he was more anxious not to do any thing which might seem ungenerous towards his old colleagues than to justify himself. This was on Wednesday, May 3rd. The next day he made his speech explaining the reasons for his resignation, whilst Lord Frederick Cavendish, with the shadow of doom upon him, listened in a seat below the gallery. On the Saturday occurred the foul tragedy of the Phœnix Park. No man who was witness of the scene in the great political clubs on the Sunday morning, when the news had spread will ever forget that terrible day of horror and agitation. I was at the Reform Club in the morning when I received word that Mr. Forster would be there presently, and that he wished to see me. When he entered the club the members followed him in a mob the like of which was never seen before in that stately building. On Thursday he had warned the country of the impending danger in Ireland, on Saturday his prediction had been terribly fulfilled. Nor could men rid themselves of the strong impression that it was only by something like a miracle that Mr. Forster himself had escaped the fate of Lord Frederick Cavendish. So, when he took me to a seat in the hall and began to talk over the news, the crowd in the spacious saloon gathered in a great semicircle out of ear-shot, but where they could stare at him with all their might, as men stare at one who has been snatched from the very jaws of death. There is no need to repeat here what he had to say to me regarding that great tragedy, for what he said in private he repeated in public—as Mr. Parnell subsequently learned to his cost. But it is not generally known, I believe, that on that Sunday morning Mr. Forster went to Downing street, saw Mr. Gladstone, and offered to leave for Dublin the same night, not to resume the Chief Secretaryship, but to take the place of the Under Secretary and keep up the routine work of the castle until the two vacant offices could be filled up. He made this noble offer at the moment when the nerves of most men had been shaken by the great tragedy, knowing full well that from the hour when he set foot on Irish soil to the hour when he left it, his own life would be in the most imminent danger from the knives of the assassins, and knowing, too, that he would be rendering a service to a political party which seemed bent upon ostracising him and which had just treated him with scant courtesy and fairness.

The last years of his life were greatly occupied with two questions—the federation of the Empire and the fate of General Gordon. On the former subject I would only say that he threw himself into the work of organising and stimulating public opinion with an energy which would have done credit to the youngest enthusiast in the political world. Here at least he found a field in which he could put forth all his strength undeterred by the fear of having base motives imputed to him; though even into this field he was pursued by the sneers of those who could never forgive the author of the Twenty-fifth Clause. Time only will show whether the glorious dream of a federated Empire is to be realised; but if the day which sees its realisation should ever be reached, it will be to Mr. Forster that the consummation will be chiefly due. His interest in General Gordon brought into prominence one of the happiest traits in his own character. Mr. Forster was one of those men whose emotions are easily stirred by the recital of any noble deed. How often I have heard his voice quiver with motion as he was speaking of some man or some act that had greatly stirred his admiration! For Gordon he had an almost passionate admiration and reverence. The great soldier was a kinsman of his own, and I often thought that there was much in common between the two men. Certainly in their courage, both moral and physical, they were remarkably alike. There were those who actually imagined that Mr. Forster's devotion to General Gordon, after the latter went on his fatal errand to Khartoum, was occasioned rather by a desire to inflict damage upon the Government than by any real zeal on behalf of the hero himself. How strangely such people misinterpreted Mr. Forster's character! Again and again during the long agony of the siege, and, above all, during the last days, when the terrible suspense was slowly changing into the dread certainty, I saw how Mr. Forster was moved and agitated by what was happening in Khartoum. So long as there was any chance of serving Gordon by action in the House of Commons he remained at his post and did his duty there, fearless of the censures of the Caucus and the reproaches of the party press. When the end came he was more excited than I ever saw him at any other time. I remember one Saturday afternoon, just after the fall of Khartoum had become known, his bursting into my room full of an idea that Gordon might possibly have escaped by the Blue Nile. It was characteristic of the man that amid his excitement he was determined to be sure of his facts, and he spent hours in consulting maps, Parliamentary papers, books of travel, and the few letters which had been received from the Soudan, before making up his mind that his theory was a sound one. But any one who had seen him then would have known how intensely deep and real was the interest which he showed in Gordon's fate, and how far, how very far, his public action in the matter was from being stimulated by any personal motives of a base or vindictive kind.

It was before this time that he was brought under the heavy censures of the Bradford Liberal Association, because of a remark he made in the House of Commons regarding Mr. Gladstone. In speaking of General Gordon's position at Khartoum, on May 13, 1884, he said that everybody in the House of Commons, save the Prime Minister, was convinced that Gordon was in danger, and that the only reason why Mr. Gladstone was not convinced was because of his wonderful power of persuasion: "He can persuade most people of most things, and himself of almost anything." The remark was a perfectly fair criticism upon one of Mr. Gladstone's distinguishing intellectual characterestics, and it showed neither malice nor want of respect. But Lord Hartington thought it necessary to misinterpret the character of Mr. Forester's words, and in heated language he charged him with having made "a bitter personal and evidently highly-prepared and long-reflected-over attack upon the sincerity" of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington is a man who deserves credit for the manner in which he plays his part in the warfare of public life, but for once he forgot himself when he made this cruel attack upon Mr. Forster—an attack the effects of which were felt through all the remainder of that statesman's life. So far from it being true that the words which roused the wrath—real or simulated—of Lord Hartington had been "carefully prepared and long reflected over," it happens—and I speak on indisputable authority—that they first entered Mr. Forster's mind the previous afternoon, when he was discussing General Gordon's despatches with a friend at the Reform Club. The friend remarked to him that be could not understand how Mr. Gladstone could reconcile the repeated assurances of Gordon's safety which he had given to the House of Commons with the General's own words, which he must have had in his possession at the time when he offered those assurances. "Ah," said Forster, "you must not misjudge Gladstone, he is perfectly honest and sincere—perfectly; but he has that wonderful power of convincing himself that certain things are different from what they seem to be to anybody else. He believes Gordon to be quite safe, and he really believes it, but he is the only man in England who could persuade himself of that in face of the facts." The next day, in the course of a speech of which only the substance, not the language, had been prepared, Mr. Forster repeated this remark in a more epigrammatic form, and was cruelly misrepresented by Lord Hartington in consequence of doing so. The result to himself was very serious, for the slumbering passions of the Bradford Caucus were awakened, and he was subjected to personal censures and malignant criticisms, of which all that need be said is that those who were responsible for them must now be thoroughly ashamed of their action. The storm raged so fiercely that it would have intimidated any weaker man, but Mr. Forster neither quailed before it, nor indulged in any demonstrations of blatant defiance. He simply bore himself calmly and manfully amid the tempest, maintaining the even tenor of his way as though all was peace around him. The only remark he ever made regarding the speech of Lord Hartington, which had been the signal for this outburst of political intolerance, was made to Lord Hartington himself on the evening on which the incident occurred. "You were very unfair to me to-night," he remarked when they chanced to meet in the lobby, "but you had such a bad case that I suppose you could not help yourself."—*T. Wemyss Reid in the Fortnightly Review.*

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

SPEAKING at a banquet at Winchester in honour of Colonel Tottenham, the sitting member, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said in the course of his speech:—

Mr. Gladstone is repeating the old fatal policy of the Danegelt. In the tenth century, England had a King, Etheldred the Unready. When the Danes harrassed his kingdom, instead of manfully resisting their incursions, he offered them a sum of money, in order to purchase a temporary peace. Mr. Gladstone in 1868 gave to the Irish revolutionaries the sop of the Irish Church. The Danes came upon Ethelred the next year in greater force. Again the craven Monarch bribed them off, this time with a large sum of money. Just as the Irish agitation was inflamed by the sacrifice of the loyal and Protestant Church in 1868, Mr. Gladstone tried his second bribe, the Land Act of 1870. The Danes came a third time against Ethelred, and in order to buy them off he was compelled to drain his kingdom of its resources. Mr. Gladstone, confronted in 1880 and 1881 by a fierce and more formidable outbreak of lawless agitation, made a supreme effort of concession, cast political economy to Jupiter and Saturn, and assigned to the enemy 25 per cent. of the property of the loyal landowners of Ireland. This surrender was to give Ireland content and peace (laughter.) Fond delusion. The Danes returned, flushed with success and furnished by the former tribute with the sinews of war, and in the last invasion took from the wretched Ethelred his kingdom, and from his people their independence. So now the Irish revolutionists are triumphantly demanding from Mr. Gladstone, not only the sacrifice of a Church, the property of landowning loyalists, the principles of political economy, but the very existence of the United Kingdom. The union of the three peoples, the continued integrity of the British empire the very principle and keystone on which our national and Imperial strength and greatness rests, are now being offered to the ever-swelling demands of the revolutionary horse leeches. It rests now with the British people to decide their own fate. They can at this tremendous crisis make the parallel complete by following Mr. Gladstone and by placing their national power at the mercy of Mr. Parnell and his Irish-American instigators, or they can take the better and the safer course—follow the warnings of the best men of all parties, and brace up their nerves and their resolution for a brief and perhaps a sharp contest with the forces of anarchy and disintegration. Thus, and thus only, will England, Scotland, and Ireland enjoy real peace, union, and well-being, so long as courage and firmness guide the councils of the State. (Cheers.)

HYDROPHOBIA IN RUSSIA.

IN the *Rasskaia Meditzina*, Dr. A. Burtseff, of Totma, Valogda Government, writes that, on November 22, 1885, seven adult men were bitten by a rabid wolf, which rapidly visited different parts of the town, and then escaped. All the patients were immediately attended to at the local hospital, their wounds being washed out with a strong solution of carbolic acid, and then energetically cauterised with caustic potash, in substance; in addition, ligatures, lotion of caustic potash, and chloral hydrate in scruple-doses internally, were used. In three of the patients hydrophobia appeared on the thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, and thirty-eighth days; the cases ending fatally in thirty-seven and a half, seventy-one, and sixty-five hours. Subcutaneous injection of curare did not give the slightest relief in any of the patients. According to Dr. Burtzeff, the symptoms and course of the disease closely tallied with those described by Dr. Bristowe; that is, there were present intense pain in the wounds; general hyperesthesia; violent dyspnœa of the muscles of deglutition and respiration; thirst, and inability of swallowing either solids or fluids; affective insanity, &c. In two of the patients, a tendency to bite everybody and to gnaw everything within their reach, was observed. The remaining four patients bitten are still in good health. In conclusion the author lodges a complaint against the freedom with which wolves rabid and healthy alike, are allowed to run and ramble about the town, no measures to prevent this being taken by the authorities. Probably the latter will be aroused when a sagacious wolf bites or devours one of their number. Till then, the wolves will remain unmolested, and privileged in their possession of freedom.

THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE COMMISSION.

THE second report of the Royal Commission upon the Depression in Trade has just been issued. It is dated March 31, and is signed by the twenty-three members, headed by Lord Iddesleigh, as chairman. The Commissioners explain that the industries which they selected as the most suitable for their immediated consideration were the coal and iron trades, the several branches of the textile industry, agriculture and shipping. "In selecting these special branches of the trade and industry of the country," they proceed to say, "we were influenced, not only by their intrinsic importance, but by their representative or typical character. The iron trade, for instance, afforded an example of a commodity, the raw material of which is to a every large extent found in the limits of our own country, and in the manufacture of which the cost and efficiency of labour are considerations of primary importance. In the textile industries, on the other hand, the raw material is not only almost wholly imported from abroad, but also forms the principal element in the cost of the manufactured article, while both the agricultural and the shipping industries involve considerations of a different order on which it is unnecessary for us to enlarge at present. It appeared to us, thefore, that an investigation into four branches of trade which were of so much individual importance, and were affected by such widely different conditions, could not fail to throw much light upon the problem placed before us, and enable us to define with greater precision the limits of our inquiry." After stating that the notes of the evidence taken at sixteen meetings held between October 27 and March 4 are submitted with the report, the document goes on: "In conducting our examination of the several witnesses who appeared before us, we endeavoured in the first instance to elicit their opinions as to—(*a*) whether the trade or industry with which they were connected could be properly described as 'depressed;' (*b*) if so, the precise meaning to be attached to that expression; (*c*) the causes which have contributed to bring about the existing condition of trade and industry; and (*d*) any remedies which could be suggested. In the course of our examination we have incidentally received evidence of an interesting character with regard to certain specific subjects having a more or less direct connection with the general questions above mentioned. In continuing our general inquiry we propose to enter more or less fully into each of these subjects, and we shall also consider the condition and prospects of any other industries not included under the four heads above specified which may seem to present any features of peculiar interest, or to merit a closer investigation. The minutes of evidence taken between October 27 and March 24 are then given, the witnesses having been chosen from the iron and textile industries, with the exception of Sir James Caird, who was examined at the last meeting, and whose testimony was introductory to the inquiry into agriculture.

AMERICAN BANKING ENTERPRISE.

THE annual report of the Hon. Henry W. R. Cannon, Comptroller of the American currency, shows that during the year ending November 1, 1885 145 banks were organized in the United States, with an aggregate capital of $16,938,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $4,274,910. Since the establishment of the national banking system in 1863 3,406 national banks have been organized. Four hundred and thirty two have gone into liquidation for the purpose of winding-up; 79 for their purpose of reorganization; 64 by the expiration of their charter, of which 38 have been re-chartered, while 104 have been placed in the hands of receivers for the purpose of closing-up their affairs. On the 1st of November, 1885 2,727 were in working order, the largest number that have been in operation at any one time since the inauguration of the system. Bank-notes are the most convenient forms of value when they are backed up by some reliable security, such as the bullion in the Bank of England or the bonds in the hands of the Government of the United States. Not only are notes more convenient than coin, but they save a considerable amount annually as regards wear and tear. Mr. Cannon furnishes in his report the bank-note issues of most of the other countries of the world which have recognized the utility and advantages of paper money.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

MONEY has now begun to find its way back to the Bank of England, and the rate of discount on 6 months' bills is now back to the same level as 3 months, 2 per cent. Consols come ⅛ higher at 101⅛, and although Bar Silver is reported unchanged at 44⅞d. per oz., Rupee Paper has recovered ¼ of the previous decline.

In General Produce, Reuter quotes a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Coffee, and Calcutta Linseed is partially 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. Wheat is said to be dull with a decline of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in London, but Liverpool quotations are really 1d. per cental higher.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm on the spot at unchanged prices, but the sales were 10,000 bales—comprising 600 Surats—and Americans to arrive were 1-32d. higher. The reason for any improvement does not appear on the face of things, as New York futures are 2 points lower and Manchester quiet. The receipts at the U.S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's Receipts..	6,0001	1,300	900	8,000
Four days' do.	18,000	3,600	3,500	21,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	5,081,000	4,664,800	4,736,800	4,754,300

The market here continues very steady with rather more buyers than sellers. Having got well into the second half of the month without any symptoms of a decline being apparent, exporters are now beginning to cover in, and for such descriptions as are in special request higher prices are occasionally being paid. In Ginned Dharwar, for instance, we hear of business having been done at Rs. 194 for this month's delivery, and for contracts Bhownuggers still command Rs. 180 for Good, Rs. 187 for Fully Good, and Rs. 197 for Fine. Bombay pressed Dholleras could be bought at about Rs. 7 per candy under these rates.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	24,540	7,011
Broach	468	134
Bengals	1,529	437
Khandeish	2,114	604
Barsee and Nuggur	1,932	552
Western	191	54
Compta and Dharwar.	3,543	1,012
Persian	123	35
Sind	1,059	303
Total..	35,499	10,142

WHEAT is not quotably altered either in tone or price, but the tendency is still easier, and as existing contracts get cleared off dealers will become more willing sellers.

LINSEED is in the same position as previously. The quotation is Rs. 6-10, but except in the way of squaring contracts there is nothing doing.

The receipts of produce, according to the Chamber of Commerce returns, were yesterday:—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	1,415	27	56	.....	....	895
B. B. & C. I. Ry..	7,284	6,106	4,662	.....	77	......
G. I. P. Railway...	26,217	16,158	379	912	106	312
Total......	34,916	22,291	5,097	912	183	1,207

FREIGHTS we call quite steady, if not almost firm. The following are berth rates:—

	Cotton.	
Liverpool..........Ready	20s.	
London .... ,,	22s. 6d.	
Continent.......... ,, Open Charter .... ,,	21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk.......... ,,	21s. 6d.	
Antwerp .... ,,	22s. 6d.	
Marseilles.......... ,,	21s. 3d.	
Genoa.......... ,, Trieste-Venice ...... ,,	30s. 32s. 6d.	payble here at par.

EXCHANGE has not altered to-day, and there has been very little business done. With money rather inclined to be dearer the Banks are not particularly keen buyers of ready bills, and this, coupled with the usual indisposition to operate on Council draft day, lends a certain amount of firmness to the market for the moment. As regards anything beyond the more immediate future, however, there is nothing to indicate strength or any belief in it. Ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand.........	1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.....	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 5⅜d.	,,
France ,, ,, ...	1·83	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at yesterday's rates, say Rs. 97⅜ for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are generally quiet and unchanged. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 432½. Bombay Burmah Trading are firmer at Rs. 3,025. Spinning Mills here and there are rather better, Anglo-Indians are up to Rs. 113, City to Rs. 970, Ripon to Rs. 945, Luckmidas Khimji to Rs. 830.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

We extract the following from a *resumé* of the second report of the Commission on the Depression in Trade published in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

Mr. George Lord, formerly president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, spoke especially upon the influences affecting our trade with India. He drew attention to the recent signs of improvement in the demand for Manchester goods in the dependency, and attributed it largely to the stoppage of weaving machinery and the prevalence of short time in Lancashire last year, and said that the markets had thus had a rest, and were now becoming healthier. Stocks at the Indian ports and at the intermediate distributing points were light. Indeed, the extension of railways, the telegraph, and the opening of the Suez Canal had enabled distributors at all stages between the producer and the consumer to work with much smaller supplies on hand. Evidently his argument was that this process of reducing stocks had been the main cause of the previous "over-production," but he expressed a belief that this process of attenuating supplies has now gone as far as it can go, and on this he founds a hope for better trade. On the other hand, the competition of the Bombay mills had for some years been growing decidedly serious so far as the lower counts of yarn and the heavier kinds of goods are concerned, and the increasing effectiveness of this competition he assigned as one cause of the depression of our trade in the Eastern markets generally. He handed in statistics just received from Bombay, showing that of all the yarn spun in the mills of that city 75 per cent. was exported to China, Japan, and other markets, and only 25 per cent. used in India, whilst of the piece-goods made in Bombay not more than 27 per cent. was exported and 73 per cent. was consumed in India. With regard to the trade in coarse yarns and goods alike, he concluded that India would continue to gain upon England. On the whole, however, and having regard especially to the poor prospects of an enlarged consumption of British cotton goods in the home trade, on the continent of Europe, in Canada, and elsewhere, the direction in which we must mainly look for an expansion of our export trade was that of India and China. Bearing in mind the previous remarks of Mr. Lord upon the competition of Indian mills, it is evident that he anticipates such an expansion to occur only in the case of the finer descriptions. Upon the subject of the extension of railways in India he spoke at considerable length, drawing attention especially to the insufficiency of the attempts which have been made to carry out the recommendations of a Committee of the House of Commons in favour of a more vigorous prosecution of railway enterprise made two years ago. Only one line—the Indian Midland, 500 miles long—has since been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. He explained in detail the great advantages which the export trade of India has derived from the lines already constructed, and whilst urging the great importance generally of pursuing this policy, he especially pressed the need for undertaking quickly the construction of the long-talked-of Nagpore and Bengal railway. He also strongly advocated Mr. Colquhoun's projected line from Burma to South-Western China *via* Siam and the Shan States.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£86
National Bank of India............	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£151

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,820
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		122½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	500
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	...	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	990
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	690
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	970
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	–	45
Dhun Mills..........	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	112½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish........	750	1,000	1,000	...	1,020
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	1000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld..........	1,000	1,000	100	...	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	585
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	587½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon..............	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	945
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	765
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills.......	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	805
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co........	770	1,000	1,000	..	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	19 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	170
Bapty Co., Ld........	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	170
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	685xd
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	750
Bombay Fire Insurance Co...........	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	–	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..........	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	12½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	Rs. 32	260
Kemp & Co. Ld.......	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	80	...	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	23
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	175
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 p.c.	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

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To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.

For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.

I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.

Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BURMAH.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—FRANCIS—April 29, at Mandalay, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Right Rev Dr A Bourdon, Bishop of Mandalay, Doctor James Orr Henderson, M D, to Reginald Francis, relict of the late A. A. Francis, late of Balthazar and Son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BILLIMORIA—May 19, at his house near Cheera Bazaar, Hormusjee Mottabhoy Billimoria, father of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. The funeral will take place to-day at 7 a.m.

DA SILVA—May 19, A L da Silva, grandson of the late Sir Roger de Faria. The funeral cortége will leave the Family House, Mount-road, at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNISH—May 8, at Gya, the wife of W H Cornish Bengal Police, of a son.

HADDON—May 5, at Wargrave, Naini Tal, the wife of H E Haddon, Executive Engineer, Jeypore, of a daughter.

SHAW—May 16, at Mackays Gardens, Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr W S Shaw, of a son.

VAN REESEMA—May 13, at Florican, Calicut, the wife of A C S Van Reesema, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAZELY—JEREMIAH—May 12, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev J W Foley, C N Bazely, clerk in Holy Orders, Incumbent of Perambore, to Alice Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Jeremiah, of Madras.

BISHOP—FAGAN—May 14, at Amritsar, by the Revd E Guilford, J M M Bishop, Punjab Police, youngest son of General G W Bishop, Bengal Army, (Retired List), to Ethel Maud, eldest daughter of the late Major Christopher Sullivan Fagan, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

GEORGE—May 15, at Jubbulpore, C P, Lilian Grace, the infant daughter of E Monson and H S George, aged 2 days.

RIDDELL—May 15, at Wellington Depot, Julia, the dearly loved wife of Captain W H Riddell, Bedfordshire Regt, aged 27.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S contributions to the political literature of his time are so seldom serious that those of his readers who can find anything of solid value in his article in one of the reviews on "the Nadir of Liberalism" must not be disappointed if it make but a light impression upon public opinion. Desperately as he is in love with his own phrases we are not astonished to come across in these pages familiar references to the "Philistinism of the middle class," to "the hideous and immense *ennui* of Puritanism," and to other bugbears which have done Mr. Matthew Arnold much valuable literary service. This we expect to see, and we think neither better nor worse of Mr. Arnold's arguments for seeing it. We welcome him as a politician—or as one claiming to be a politician—who has never been on the platform, who looks on things at a safe distance, and who if he were as free from prejudice as he professes and tries to be might be a useful guide. But there is such a thing as setting out with a prejudice against prejudice, and if Dr. Johnson, who was the first to point out that fault, were with us we should like to see Mr. Arnold arraigned before him on the charge. The sins of "middle class Liberalism" may be great, but Mr. Arnold might speak more gently of them, for they have given him an easy and convenient formula for accounting for all that is amiss in the affairs of the commonwealth. Without them to point to the political situation at any time during the last fifteen years would have been to him an inexplicable mystery. All that he says on this point, however, is so familiar to the students of Mr. Arnold's writings that we do not quite see why it should have been brought out now for the maintenance of the entirely new proposition that Liberalism has reached its Nadir, especially since, in the development of his argument, he finds in Mr. Gladstone's fatal ascendancy over the constituencies the cause of all our woe. One parts from him somewhat in doubt as to whether Mr. Gladstone or the middle class Liberals—with whom he has no obvious special affinity—should be held responsible for all that has gone amiss. A little of the lucidity so highly vaunted by Mr. Arnold would have thrown light upon this little mystery. As it is we are left to the bare suspicion that he means that middle class Liberalism has gone astray because Mr. Gladstone has beguiled it into the belief that he is a great and successful Minister. And yet that view of the matter must be taken only subject to correction, since it is not only "the rank and file, the unthinking multitude of the Liberal party" who believe this; but "the leaders, the intelligent and educated men," amongst whom Mr. Arnold cites Lord Ripon, Professor Thorold Rogers, Mr. Reginald Brett, Mr. John Morley, and Sir Horace Davey, so illucid is it possible for the Apostle of lucidity to be.

However, an analysis of Mr. Gladstone's claims to be considered a great and successful minister cannot be otherwise than interesting, especially when conducted by so skilled an analyst as Mr. Matthew Arnold. The English people, we can easily understand, are not yet in a mood to follow him patiently through his ingenious comparison of the success achieved by Mr. Gladstone, by Cavour, and by Prince Bismarck. They have not been well prepared for the investigation by the reference of one distinguished eulogist to the "fifty years of victory behind the Prime Minister," or by the loudly expressed confidence of another in "the policy we might expect from the glorious antecedents of Mr. Gladstone." A public accustomed to such phrases and eager to applaud them is scarcely qualified for that cold and dispassionate criticism of Mr. Gladstone's career to which Mr. Arnold invites them. Of the frame of mind in which, indeed, until very recently, the thick and thin admirers of the Prime Minister investigated every allegation concerning him, Mr. Wemyss Reid has given a striking instance in his sketch of the late Mr. Forster in the current number of the *Fortnightly*. For venturing to tell Mr. Gladstone to his face that his faculty of persuading most people was excelled only by his faculty of persuading himself, Mr. Forster was visited with the wrath of the Bradford Liberal Association, as though in recording an interesting and undeniable psychological fact he had libelled the Prime Minister. Mr. Forster certainly did more towards the prevalence of a right understanding of Mr. Gladstone than the eloquent peer—once a Viceroy of India—who lost himself in admiration of his glorious antecedents. We should have wished, indeed, that Mr. Gladstone's latest attempt to solve the Irish problem had been introduced on its own merits, and with no reference to his antecedents, which, so far as Ireland is concerned, give no absolute warrant for believing in his success. We see in France, at this time, two striking illustrations of the danger of a too abundant reliance upon glorious antecedents. M. de Lesseps has to thank the legend which has grown around his name for the extraordinary credulity with which, until recently, his glorious antecedents in Africa have led his countrymen to regard his greater and dubious project in America. M. Pasteur's glorious antecedents, too, have won for his later discoveries a renown which, there is now too much reason to believe, they never deserved. And the result is that M. de Lesseps is raising money for the Panama scheme by the dubious expedient of a lottery, and that people are finding out that M. Pasteur has been warding off hydrophobia in people whom, there is reason to believe, no rabid dog had ever bitten. From all which we may learn that danger sometimes attends estimates of the projects of great men that are based too much upon regard for what they have done, and too little upon regard for the merits of what they propose to do, We should not have thought, on the whole, that this was a good time for putting in a plea of that nature for Mr. Gladstone. He went to the country last autumn with a rather embarrassing record of failures or misfortunes against him, and the record has not been wiped out by the partial success which the Liberal party achieved under his guidance at the polls. And so far as Ireland is concerned the fact that he felt himself under the necessity of bringing in the two Bills now before the House should discourage boasting. Mr. Gladstone's former Irish measures doubtless have prepared the way for these, but it was in order to avoid and not to prepare for legislative separation and for the wholesale expropriation of the soil of Ireland that the Church Act of 1869, the Land Acts of 1870 and 1881, and the other measures in Mr. Gladstone's Irish record were carried.

Yet Mr. Matthew Arnold has called his countrymen by so many hard names that we cannot promise him much success in his endeavour to dislodge the idol from its shrine. The evidence against Mr. Gladstone may be strong, but they will remember that the witness has called one section of them vulgar and another brutal, and his testimony will so far seem discredited. But even Mr. Matthew Arnold's politics must be taken on their merits; they must not be rejected even because they are his, or because his political antecedents are uninstructive and inglorious. It would be quite worth the while of the constituencies to disabuse their minds of assumptions in regard to the as yet unproved merits of much of Mr. Gladstone's past work. How much of the "legend" will survive the fiery test of the present crisis we cannot estimate. But the protests which members of his party, second only to himself in prestige and capacity, have made against his later projects may invite the attention of the constituencies more to these projects themselves than to any merits imputed to them by an extravagant regard for Mr. Gladstone's undoubted triumphs in the domain of party conflict and Parliamentary controversy. It is above all things necessary that whatever course the British public resolve upon in regard to these measures should be a course deliberately resolved upon, with a clear view of the road that lies before them, and with an intelligent weighing of the consequences. Mere appeals to the adulatory impulses of the masses may help forward the Parliamentary success of Mr. Gladstone's programme. But what is the value, on a large view of things, of a Parliamentary success alone? The Land Act of 1870 was a Parliamentary success; that of 1881 was a greater, and yet so far was the latter from being an enduring success that three attempts have since been made to amend it. Better would it be for the settlement of Ireland to be postponed for a year or two than that it should be accomplished by way of expressing that confidence in Mr. Gladstone to which eminent Liberals have had recourse as to a final Court of Appeal. And this may be said in full remembrance of the fact that it is not to the interest of either England or Ireland that the settlement should be deferred.

AFTER fifteen years of service in the Secretariat, unbroken except by some furlough and other leave, and by temporary employment as Collector in the Salt and Land Revenue Departments, Mr. John Nugent, Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, leaves for Europe to-morrow on an eighteen months' furlough. There is no harder or more continuous worker in the service of the Government of Bombay, and even by those who have most keenly criticised some of Mr. Nugent's administrative acts, it will be admitted that his services entitle him to the long rest for which he is about to proceed home. He is emphatically the man of the Secretariat, wedded closely to its best traditions in all that concerns zeal and self-sacrifice for the efficiency of the administration. It has been his lot to fill some of the busiest offices in the Presidency, and he has been one of the busiest amongst those who have occupied them. In many other respects Mr. Nugent has done good service to the public interests. No one has more consistently advocated the employment of highly-educated native labour in the departments, and it is well-known that in these later days he has continuously and successfully supported at head-quarters the rules framed by Sir Richard Temple for the larger employment of graduates in the higher branches of the Land Revenue Service, rules which, without loyal and influential support, would have been in danger of receiving only a partial and ineffectual application. Mr. Nugent adhered to the same policy in the Secretariat itself, where the large number of University men who are now employed owed their appointment very largely to his systematic appreciation of higher education in the service of the administration. We do not think it is too much to say of Mr. Nugent, even on an occasion when criticism stands almost disarmed before him, that there is scarcely another officer in the Presidency to whom the thanks of young men educated in the University are more due for a just appreciation of their claims than to him. This fact, we are glad to see, has not escaped the notice of the Graduates' Association. The Presidency owes him some thanks, too, for the care that he has taken in enforcing economy in expenditure, whenever an opportunity presented itself that could be made use of without detriment to the public service. Mr. Nugent also lent himself cordially to every effort that has been made to draw upon local manufactures for the supply of Government stores—an object of vital importance in these days when every increase in the Home charges tells not only upon expenditure but upon exchange. Nor would justice be done to those aspects of Mr. Nugent's work which claim merit if account were not taken of his accessibility to all people who approached the Government in his department with grievances that claimed redress. The humblest village patel was sure of an access to him—a fact of no small significance if regard be had to the onerous responsibilities and the multiplicity of labours which devolve upon the Secretary in a cluster of departments like the Revenue, Financial, and General. Mr. Nugent may take his holiday with a full assurance that his work has, in all these respects, been very cordially appreciated, that he leaves with the good wishes of his colleagues, and that the many people of this Presidency whose good-will he has secured will look forward to welcoming him back in renewed health.

THE beginnings of what may become an urgent movement have just been noticed in Southern India. The foremen employed at the Perambore workshops—presumably Europeans—have petitioned the locomotive superintendent of the Madras Railway, praying that the maximum pay of their grades be increased "on account of the steady and continued depreciation in the value of the rupee and the imposition of the Income-tax." The petition has been submitted to the directors in England. Nothing can be more natural than this request, though it is quite another question whether those who make it have an indefeasible claim to have it granted. The broad fact that every rupee that the Madras Railway Company's employés earn is worth, if it is transmitted to England, twopence less than it was two years ago, has made its impression upon them, as it has upon the rest of us. It must not be dissociated, however, from the other fact that except as exchanged against articles of European produce, the rupee in India will purchase as much as ever it did. That, we take it, has been established beyond doubt, and it takes its place in the general question of exchange. We need not anticipate the answer of the directors, but we imagine that they will tell their employés in India that the depression in the rupee has an even greater effect upon the fund available for dividend than upon the earnings of their servants. As to the Income-tax it would be hardly fair to call upon public companies, who contribute their equitable share of it, to contribute something beyond in the shape of an increase of wages because of the Income-tax. The remedy must be sought for at the hands not of the employers, but of the Government, who have never yet been asked to show cause why an exemption should not be granted in respect of, say, the first Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 in small incomes. In asking this they would be asking for nothing more than has for more than ten years been allowed to people in England whose incomes do not exceed £400 a year. It is in this direction that the second of the grievances set forth by the Perambore workmen must be sought for.

GREECE (1884). *

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Because the light hath left her eyes,
Late lovely as her own deep skies;
Because her cheek is pale and wan;
Because her smile at last hath gone;
Because her lip no longer glows
With the deep damask of the rose;
Because her hair falls dank and wet
As with death's agonising sweat;
Because she cannot hear our voice,
Nor seems to grieve nor to rejoice;
Because the arm we lift and strain
Falls on the pillow back again;
Because all life seems to have fled;
Speak softly! No! she is not dead.

II.

She doth but sleep; 'tis but a trance
That veils the radiance of that glance;
'Tis thus with her, she wakes at times,
And sees again her sunny climes;
She bursts these fetters, cold as death,
That chain her limbs and chill her breath.
As oft she did in ages gone,
At Salamis and Marathon;
And in late years for Lascaris
For Byron and for Mioulis
And hundred others. Then she showed
What blood of heroes in her glowed.
In eighteen hundred twenty-one
She made the Muslim shrink and run;
She freed the land from Matapan
To proud Olympus; and the van
Of battles saw her red, right hand
Scourging her Tyrant from the land,
Till Egypt's, Syria's hordes combined,
And countless thieves her limbs confined;
Those classic limbs, now still and cold,
Like the great Here's limbs of old.
But tho' all life seems to have fled,
Speak softly! No! she is not dead.

III.

Yea, she can wait and we can wait
Till the great hour that sounds her Fate!
The heart still beats tho' faint and slow,
The breathings too still come and go;
The breast heaves gently, see, look there!
It moves the matted folds of hair.
I tell ye, list not to the crowd,
Whose voice is cruel, mocking, loud;
Who sneer and say she'll wake no more,
A dead girl on a desert shore!
I tell ye that she still is Greece,
Mother of loveliness in Peace,
In War, and Patriotism yet
A pattern God Himself hath set!
Yea, though all sign of life were fled,
Speak softly! No! she is not dead.

CAMERON MACDOWALL.

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* The conception of these lines, long thought of, was partly elaborated in my mind at Athens in 1881.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 18.

THE anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen-Empress, will be celebrated here, and throughout her dominions, with very special interest, on the present occasion, as her subjects will bear in mind the fact that before the next similar date, their Sovereign will, please God, have celebrated her jubilee as a reigning monarch. Such an event has only happened thrice in the history of England, and those who are superstitious as to the luck of certain numbers will point out that each of the three sovereigns who celebrated jubilees was the third of his name—Henry III., Edward III., and George III. It is said that in various parts of England, loyal and charitable people have already decided upon useful ways of commemorating the completion by the Queen-Empress of fifty years of sovereignty; and an echo of such good intentions has reached Poona. The striking of medals, the holding of great hunting parties, the roasting whole of sheep and oxen, the firing of guns, and the illumination of cities and hill-sides, are all very well; not to mention the washing the feet of a dozen poor men, or the other "notable and magnificent diversions," to which the rarity of the occasion has led. But—and especially as the forgotten libel-suit mentioned in your issue of this day shows, the *Bombay Gazette* holding it a good rule to remind men in power of their errors, so long ago as before the present glorious reign commenced—I hope you will open your columns to suggestions from Poona and elsewhere upon the best and wisest way of guiding the enthusiasm and loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects when they propose to honor the illustrious incident of her jubilee with works of permanent utility. Our local orders are out regarding the Artillery salute of thirty-one guns, the big parade, and the *feu-de joie*.

Close upon half-past nine o'clock gun-fire, on Thursday evening last, Major-General Solly-Flood and Miss Solly-Flood entered the theatre of the Soldiers' Institute, and a delightful concert began. The remarks in your notes from the Deccan Capital had been in our hands several hours, and further advertised the charitable undertaking to which the local papers had given the fullest publicity free of charge. The programme was a thoroughly attractive one, and was admirably performed. A vocal trio, several humorous, and about half-a-dozen high-class solos for violin, clarionette, cornet, and gigelira, and a pianoforte duet, left little to be desired as to variety, whilst far more than an average of excellence in the rendering of each item was attained. I repeat that when such music as we heard on Thursday night is offered, Poona will be well represented, and I heard the question frequently passing round amongst my neighbours on the occasion, "When is the next concert to be?" We were disappointed, on looking along the front seats, to miss Colonel LaTouche, whose interest in the charitable object was well-known, and of whose steady improvement in health we had heard with such satisfaction. It is hoped, however, that he will be allowed to take carriage exercise by the Queen's Birthday. As regards the result of the concert, I am happy to be able to inform you that Rs. 300, or thereabouts, were taken; and as a gentleman who took part in the performance paid all the expenses of room and lighting, whilst Col. LaTouche provided hand-bills, programmes, &c., the sum goes intact to the fund for the family of the late Mr. R. F. Smith.

We feel very proud here of a recent complimentary reference to the clean and suitable dress of our post peons in your correspondence columns. Their winter dress is scarlet in color, and, I think, a kind of baize in texture. But an additional reason for expecting them to present a smart and agreeable appearance, is the fact that when distributing letters in the suburbs they are carried on light post carts to a convenient point, and so arrive at the bungalows of addressees neither jaded nor otherwise as described by your distressed correspondents.

The remarks made in the last letter on the proposed one-sided arrangement between the Gymkhana and the Assembly Rooms Club, received considerable attention, several prominent gentlemen admitting that they saw things in a new, a fair, and a serious light after a perusal of your Poona letter. I have heard, although unable to verify the statement, that a meeting of members is to be held on Thursday next. It has even been promised that the whole question will be gone into in a spirit of respect for incumbents and old-established institutions. No one would hail evidence of such a spirit with more pleasure than your correspondent; and, as upon a subject still *sub judice*, I propose to postpone further comment until we have seen whether the Gymkhana is to become lost in the ramifications of an institution which has yet to win its spurs.

A performance by native amateurs of "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," in English, attracted some attention during the week. The disadvantage of wanting the powers of Sir Boyle Roche's bird prevented my witnessing it. Hamlet's dress was wonderfully good, I hear; but a few anachronisms appeared in the "get-up" of his supporters.

We had a heavy shower yesterday evening, and the climate, which during the four previous days had been very hot and oppressive, is now delightful. It is plain that, to use a homely phrase, the neck of the hot season is broken; and we regard ourselves as on the threshold of the best days of the year.

THE AHMEDNUGGUR HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

◆

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government is dated April 29, but was only issued yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C.D., No. R.—798, dated 23rd February 1886—Submitting, with his remarks, a letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar, who forwards a full report on the Ahmednagar Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition for the year 1885 by Mr. Hamilton, the honorary secretary, together with the reports of the judges of the different sections of the show.

Resolution.—The Ahmednagar Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition of 1885 was, in the words of the Commissioner, C. D., "as far as such shows go, a great success." The attendance at it was somewhat less than in the previous year, but the people of Ahmednagar continued to take a keen interest in it and every effort was made to make it attractive. It has an advantage over the Poona Show in being held at a time of year convenient to the Rayats, whose planting is by then nearly finished.

2. In the Horse Show 252 animals were exhibited as compared with 225 of the previous year. But the increase was entirely due to the fact that 48 horses came from the Poona District. These outsiders, it is observed, carried off more than a third of the total amount distributed in the form of competition prizes. The reasons given by Mr. Hamilton for confining the show in future to animals belonging to the Ahmednagar District appear to be sufficient: and as his proposal meets with approval of both the Collector and the Commissioner, C. D., it may be sanctioned. His proposals to alter the present classification of geldings, mules, foals and fillies, and to limit the number of times that a prize may be gained by the same animal, also appear to be judicious.

3. It is reported that the foals and fillies under two years old exhibited were very good indeed. The geldings and mules were both few in number and of poor quality. The country ponies, as in the previous year, were indifferent. Both Mr. Hamilton and the Collector of Ahmednagar forcibly urge the necessity for improving the breed of ponies by placing more Arab pony stallions in the district, and the latter officer mentions that he recently made inquiries but was unable to find any indigenous pony stallions suitable for improving the breed. The attention of Government has already been directed to this subject, and some pony stallions have been purchased and sent to Ahmednagar.

4. In the Cattle Show 290 animals were exhibited as compared with 323 of the previous year. Of the bulls the Dakhani and of the bullocks the Malvi were the best. It seems unnecessary to continue to give separate prizes for trotting bullocks. The cows were numerous, but are described as by no means a good lot. The show of sheep and goats was quite a failure.

5. The exhibits of grain and seeds were fewer in number but better in quality than in 1884. Bakshi wheat, Kabuli gram and bajri were considered exceptionally good. The fruit was indifferent and so were the vegetables. Of the samples of cotton exhibited the first prize was awarded to some New Orleans cotton picked off plants three years old which had been kept alive by watering.

6. Special features of the show were an exhibition of machinery and a ploughing match. The machinery exhibited comprised five sugar-cane crushing machines, a wheat mill, a chaff-cutter and a centrifugal sugar drainer, most of these being the property of a Parsee agent. The ploughing match between a Swedish plough and five common ploughs was intended to prove and apparently did prove the superiority of the former.

The usual balance sheet showing the receipts and expenses connected with the show has not been sent with the report; but it is stated that the amount of the Government grant together with that of the subscriptions collected will cover the expenses, which were approximately Rs. 3,500. The value of the prizes awarded was about Rs. 2,000, out of which about Rs. 1,000 were set apart for the horse show and about Rs. 500 for the cattle show.

The thanks of Government should be conveyed to those who acted as judges at the show, and also to the honorary secretary and to his assistant.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

TELEGRAMS.

A MEETING OF MIRASIDARS AT KUMBAKONUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMBAKONUM, MAY 19.

The meeting on the 17th instant at Kumbakonum was a grand success. Over ten thousand people were present. The leading Mirasidars of the district, including many Mahomedans and Christians, came from different taluqs to attend the meeting. The spacious front of the Kumbeswaraswamy temple was crammed. There was great excitement in the town.

Tambuswamy Mudaliar, a leading Christian Mirasidar, and chairman of the Municipality, who was to have presided, was unable to attend, owing to a domestic calamity. The chair was taken by Dorasamy Mupanar, a leading landlord of the Kumbakonum taluq. The heads of the Tiruppparandal Mutts sent their agents to represent them. People of all classes, creeds, and professions manifested a warm sympathy for the injured Mirasidars. Several Mirasidars spoke condemning Mr. Thomas's inquiry, and Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar adduced facts to prove that the inquiry was unfair and high-handed, and said that perseverance would bring them justice. The memorial that was adopted sets forth fully all the facts deprecated—the secrecy of the report and the one-sided nature of the inquiry, and prays for a fresh and impartial inquiry if necessary. It was also resolved to present the memorial by a deputation at Ooty. The Police Inspector, who had been instructed to watch the proceedings, was present. The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Queen-Empress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The House of Commons last night agreed without a division to a motion to discuss the Home Rule Bill four days weekly. The Premier said he believed the debate will occupy most of next week.

The debate was then resumed.

Mr. Labouchere suggested that the Bill be read a second time, thereby affirming the principle of Home Rule upon the understanding that the Government consented to withdraw the Bill afterwards.

In a speech made by the Marquis of Hartington yesterday at Bradford, he declared his unabated hostility to Home Rule.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that the Afghan Boundary Commissioners have settled the Afghan frontier to within 20 miles of the River Oxus.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla, with the outward English mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Buccleuch, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 18.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Marka arrived here to-day.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Llyod's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Medusa, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅝

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings		5
8¼ per cent. „		6
40s Mule Twist		0-8
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	70
4½ „	„	73
3 „	Consols for account	101½
3½ „	Sterling loan	101⅝
4½ „	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		44¾

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Naples.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATI[illegible]

[illegible] BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, [illegible]upted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

[illegible]NENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* [illegible]key, interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

[illegible]ERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

[illegible]STRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]INA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mail leaves Bushire for Fao on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

The Mauritius mail closes for Adelaide (Australia) and South Africa at noon on Monday, the 24th inst.

MR. H. W. SWINDEN has been appointed paid Secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Assotiation, Mr. W. J. Essai, who for some years has done valuable service to the Association as honorary secretary, being compelled through pressure of other engagements to relinquish the work. The Association is endeavouring, with praiseworthy energy, to enlarge the sphere of its operations. A scheme is being matured for establishing a building society in affiliation with it, and the Association are discussing the question of female employment in the public offices, with the intention of approaching Government on the subject.

WHATEVER else the Finance Committee may do, it is almost certain to recommend the abolition of the Military Works Department. The *Englishman* thinks "the Committee might also turn its attention to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, which, as at present constituted, is another dry branch. By the way, what "revenue" work is the Department supposed to be doing? Information on this point would be highly interesting. At the same time, one would like to know why the Forests are still retained under the Home Department, while there is an Agricultural Department in existence."

THE market for the new season tea has now fairly opened at Canton and Macao, and up to the 23rd of April 430,952 lbs. had been shipped to Great Britain, as compared with 378,074 lbs. shipped during the corresponding period of last year.

THE exports of tea from Calcutta to Great Britain in April were very small, being 65,855 lbs., considerably less than half the amount despatched in April 1885. Still the returns for the year ending the 30th of April show a marked improvement. The exports to Great Britain for the past three years are as follows:—58,060,440 lbs. in 1883-84, 61,577,650 lbs. in 1884-85, and 65,868,885 lbs. in 1885-86. At the same time, the trade with the Australian Colonies is growing. The exports to the Colonies in 1885-86 amounted to 1,702,689, or 166,707 lbs. more than last year. There is also a slight trade with America, which is falling away. The figures available for Ceylon are only for the seven months from the 1st of October to the 29th of April, but they leave little doubt as to the prosperity of the trade. Ceylon exported 794,401lbs. in 1884, 1,354,396 in 1885, and 2,899,099 lbs. in 1886. At this rate, the tea industry of Ceylon will soon go far to compensate for the failure of coffee, while it cannot but have a certain effect upon the European market.

THE deficiency in the opium revenue for 1885-86 was about six lakhs, compared with the estimates, and of that amount nearly five lakhs was on account of Bombay. We have now started a new year, and the first month's returns more than restore the balance. The April pass duty in Bombay yields no less than Rs. 27,56,000, or Rs. 9,81,000 better than the estimate.

THE Japanese officers, under the charge of Captain Wylly, of the Derbyshire Regiment, visited Lucknow the other day, and witnessed some field manœuvres. They are said to have been much struck with the appearance of the cavalry. Japan has an army of 100,000 men, but it comprises only a few regiments of cavalry, mounted on 13-hand ponies.

A YOUNG telegraph officer named Grimes had a narrow escape about a fortnight ago at a place near Myotha. He was in charge of a party engaged in improving the line and adding a wire between Mandalay and Myingyan, and had with him only a small guard of twelve sepoys. He was spending the night in a zayat, when he was attacked by a large party of dacoits who advanced right up to the building, into which they poured a heavy fire. A tent, fortunately empty, which was pitched in front of the zayat, was riddled, and many bullets lodged in the building, two within an inch or two of his head. The attack lasted a couple of hours in all. This young officer, who only arrived in India last autumn, had already done good work in Lower Burma, showing great energy and pluck in repairing lines destroyed by dacoits in the Shwegyen District.

THE total value of Madras exports during April 1886 amounted to Rs. 26,64,043, showing an increase over the corresponding period of last year in merchandise of Rs. 4,33,133. The total value of the imports was Rs. 32,02,384, showing a decrease in merchandise of Rs. 4,22,266, and in specie of Rs. 65,204. The import tonnage was 74,834, and the export 70,442, showing an increase in the former of 19,569, and in the latter of 28,046, the number of vessels engaged in this traffic being 102 of all descriptions. The customs collected amounted to Rs. 52,944, and the harbour dues, including godown and land rent charges, Rs. 23,649.

THE period of six months for which additional judges were sanctioned for the Punjab, in order to clear off the arrears of work that had accumulated in the Divisional Courts, expires during the present month, and the temporary appointments will come to an end. The Lahore paper is glad to learn that the object with which these appointments was created has been accomplished. It will be remembered that, when it was determined, last October, after trial for a year, to abandon the Bench system of divisional courts, and to have thirteen or fourteen judges working separately, it was found that there was a large accumulation of appellate work in the divisional courts, and that these courts required to be strengthened in order to enable them to get rid of this. During the last six months there have been nineteen divisional judges at work; and now the business pending in the courts has been reduced to its proper dimensions. The judges of the permanent divisions will now have a fair start.

A SOMEWHAT pathetic story comes from Bhamo. One afternoon, a few weeks ago, while the band of a British regiment was playing, and a little crowd of Englishmen were collecting to talk and listen to the music, there suddenly appeared on the scene a toil-stained traveller, who, though dressed and looking like a Chinaman, declared with tears in his eyes that he was English, and that he had seen no European face for two and a half years. He had crossed over the hills from Talifu, in Yunnan, having marched in forty-two miles that same day.

THE following transfers have been ordered in the Punjab Commission:—Captain H. P. P. Leigh, Assistant Commissioner, from Bannu to Kohat; Captain C. H. Morris, Assistant Commissioner, from Kohat to Simla; Mr. H. C. Cookson, from Simla to Bannu. Shahzada Walagohar, Tehsildar of Rupar, Umballa District, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the Gurgaon District.

AMONG the ruins at Anuradhapura, Ceylon, has been found a Roman copper coin of Theodosius I., struck evica A. D. 386 at Heraclea. A reference to Tennent's Ceylon, shows that Roman coins were introduced into Ceylon by the Greek merchant Sopater, about a hundred years subsequent to the date at which this coin was struck.

LORD RIPON prefers to live at his own house in Carlton Gardens, so he has placed the official residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty at the disposal of Lord John Hay.

HERR GERLISH, the newly-appointed Consul-General at Calcutta for the German Empire, was formerly Consul at St. Louis, U.S. He bears the title of Councillor of Legation, and is a member of the present Reichstag, representing the town and district of Bromberg. The Reichstag has granted 2,400*l.* for this newly-established Consulate-General, besides 1,500*l.* for the Consulate at Bombay.

THE Russian Press give some further particulars about General Komaroff's recent visit to Panjdeh. The General, who was accompanied by Colonel Tevaschoff as his chief of the staff, distributed freely along his route khelats in the name of the Czar. He visited Maruchak Tash Kepri, and returned across the steppe to Sarakhs. It has now been definitely decided to push on the Trans-Caspian railway as fast as possible to the Oxus. Various commissions have been sitting to decide upon the proper type of vessel for navigating the Amu Daria; and at last, after several disagreements, it is officially announced that two steamers belonging to the State are very shortly to be launched on this river with the special object of co-operating with the Trans-Caspian railway.

A BARBAROUS outrage has been committed in the Church of San Luis, in Montera-street, Madrid, close to the Puerta del Sol. It is the custom of the faithful to give tapers to be placed around the temporary chapel where the Host is exposed on Holy Thursday in all churches. Fortunately, people are only allowed to visit the churches until eleven o'clock p.m., and during the remainder of the night none but priests, *religieuses* and the congregation of laymen watch the altars, which are brilliantly lighted until high mass on Good Friday. The priests and laymen in San Luis observed, soon after midnight, a singular flame and smoke issuing from a tall taper. Dr. Isquierdo, a well-known physician, took hold of the taper, and hearing a hissing sound, suspected that something was wrong, but dared not throw the taper on the matting which covered the floor of the church. A violent explosion followed; all the lights were put out and a dense smoke filled the church. To add to the panic and confusion when lights were brought in the doctor was found lying senseless and bleeding. A server was also wounded and some other persons were slightly hurt. The high altar was much damaged. The authorities have not discovered any trace of the author of the outrage, which has caused much alarm.

ACCORDING to the *New York World*, Mrs. ex-Auditor-General Whitcomb has been attempting to make away with her life in a most determined manner, owing to losses at Monte Carlo. First she tried morphine, without success; then she opened one of her veins; and this, too, not having succeeded, she threw herself into the sea. Here the proprietor of the hotel in which she was living interfered, and, "for the sake of the reputation of his house," requested her to find lodgings elsewhere. Mrs. Whitcomb was a Miss Jennie Smith, and was Mr. Auditor-General Whitcomb's second wife. That gentleman, soon after marrying her, took a dislike to her. Various reasons are assigned for this, one being that "she was accustomed to play little tricks upon him, which, although done in a playful manner, he took seriously." Others, however, think that it was owing to "an inherited idiosyncrasy." Be this as it may, Mr. Whitcomb "finally told General John B. Santorn that he could no longer live with his wife." So they were divorced, and Mrs. ex-Auditor betook herself to Monte Carlo, with the above result.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. C. STEWART, Madras Cavalry, Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, has been appointed to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast. He served during the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1858-59, and was dangerously wounded at Shorapore. As "Beau" Stewart he has been one of the most popular men in the Madras Army for many a year. When he was in charge of the Remount Depôt, his soldierly qualities were recognised by Sir Frederick Roberts on His Excellency's first visit to Oossoor, and resulted in his transfer to the Quartermaster-Generalship in February 1883. Sir Frederick Roberts has probably had much to do with his selection for one of the most coveted military commands in India. The troops forming the Force at the present time comprise the 14th Hussars, H.B., and D-I., Royal Horse Artillery, 1-3 and 4-1 Welsh Division Royal Artillery, Hampshire Regiment 1st Battalion, D. C. O., Middlesex Regiment 2nd Battalion, 3rd M. L. C., a detachment Sappers and Miners, 11th, 17th, and 32nd Madras Infantry. Brigadier Stewart is at present on leave to Europe, and the Hyderabad Force is temporarily commanded by Brigadier Carnegy.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Honorary Captain Fleming, late of the Hyderabad Contingent, which melancholy event took place at his residence, Mud Fort, on the afternoon of Saturday last. The deceased officer was well known and highly respected in the Contingent. He was recently transferred to the Pension Establishment, on the breaking up of his department just after his return from England to take up his duties. Captain Fleming joined the service in 1849, and was continually employed in arduous services for a period of 35 years, 19 of which was in the Contingent. To him is due the credit of converting the bullock batteries of the Contingent into horse batteries, having, unassisted, trained both horses and men. He was employed on field service in 1860 and 61, against the Arabs and Rohillas, and was frequently reported upon in the most favourable terms both by his commanding officers and by Brigadier-General Sir William Hill. Owing to his compulsory retirement on the abolition of the depôts, Captain Fleming was prevented from serving for a higher rate of pension. During his short illness, of but forty-eight hours, the deceased was attended to by Deputy Surgeon-General Henderson and Doctor Bevan, but his case took a serious turn after the lapse of that time, and all that medical aid could do proved fruitless. His remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery, on Sunday morning, with full military honours; a company of the Middlesex Regiment, with band, under the command of Lieut. Dyer, furnished the firing party. The deceased leaves a large family, and his loss is bitterly felt by them, and indeed by all who knew him intimately.—*Deccan Times.*

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

IT speaks well for the talent and popularity of Mr. Harry Stanley's Juvenile Company that in this dull season, when every one who can afford has escaped from the burning plains to the hills, there should be again a large audience to witness the "Pirates of Penzance," which was placed upon the boards of the Gaiety Theatre last night and on Tuesday. It is nothing new to say that this is one of the most popular of Gilbert and Sullivan's productions, which have won for themselves universal fame by their harmless satire, quaint conceits, and charming melodies; and it was evident that the juveniles had undergone a very careful training to enable them to enter into the spirit of the play and to perform their several parts, if we may exclude a little stiffness here and there, with ease and grace. Frederick, the pirate apprentice, who being out of his indentures on his coming of age, prepares to leave his associates for ever, found a fitting representative in Miss Amy Childs. Unacquainted with the ways of the world and with the people inhabiting it, he looks the very picture of innocence as he asks Ruth, the piratical maid-of-all-work, if she is really a beautiful woman. Miss F. Stanley made such a charming Ruth that the audience was left to exercise a violent stretch of the imagination to behold in her an elderly maid, who had accumulated her love for forty-seven long summers. The arrival of the Major-General's daughters on the scene which blasts all Ruth's hopes of matrimonial felicity presented a charming group, whom Frederick "looking, liked, and liking, loved." The concerted music in this scene was greeted by the audience with frequent bursts of applause. Mabel, who may be called the heroine of the piece, was represented by Miss Flo. Childs, whose powers of vocalization on several occasions fairly brought down the house. The pirates, from their Lilliputian stature, could not, of course, present anything like a formidable or imposing sight, but the swagger, and the wild and dare-devil air which they were taught to assume made them appear as if they were old hands at their trade. Miss Dolly Childs did well as the pirate king. His lieutenant (Master C. Favarger) divided the honours with a fellow pirate, a wee little lad, and the sergeant of police (Master D. Driscoll) in raising laughter. The sergeant was very amusing in the policeman's song. The abject fear displayed by the worthy sergeant when seized, with his band of followers, by the pirates, whom he had been sent to capture, was very mirth-provoking. The character of the Major-General was sustained with credit by Miss Dolly Inman. The piece closed with the presentation of an allegorical tableau, in which the Major-General waving the British flag was assigned a prominent position. The sight of the flag produced, as usual, an outburst of loyal devotion. The burlesque "Jack the Giant Killer" is announced for to-night.

THE CLIMATE OF MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Mahableshwar correspondent from the "arid plains of Guzerat" was apparently disappointed at not finding Mahableshwar cool in the month of May. Now that delectable hill is only about 4,000 feet above sea level, and one can hardly expect that it would be so. Nothing under 7 or 8,000 feet gives any real sense of change; if your correspondent desires a cold climate at this time of year he should try the Himalayas. He also saw the sea at a distance of seventy-five or eighty miles. I myself once saw a mountain distant one hundred miles as the crow flies, but then that mountain was "Nanga Parbat" of the very respectable elevation of 28,000 feet, and I was on the snow-clad hills of Murree. I should be sorry to see your correspondent strain himself on such a simple thing, and will endeavour to put him in the way of doing so without effort; let him go to Lodwick Point about sunset, and focus down his vision to a range of about forty miles. He will be able to see that part of the sea adjacent to the coast. Then if he likes let him turn on the higher power and go searching the distant ocean for ships, &c. The truly enjoyable time at Mahableshwar is at Christmas, when the days are cool, and a fire at nights not unpleasant. I can recall a pleasant 'Xmas spent there some years ago, when a "roaring bonfire and hot grogs" was the order of the night at "Sindola."—Yours, &c.,

BICHCHU.

THE NEW BYCULLA STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a public service in bringing prominently to the notice of the directors of the G. I. P. R. Company, the great blunder they are likely to make, by abandoning the idea of giving to the public of Bombay in general, and to the residents of Malabar and Cumballa Hills, Grant Road, Parel, and Mazagon in particular, a commodious and suitable station worthy of Bombay as was originally intended, and by reducing the station to a mere roadside station. I do not believe that the directors would adopt such a wrong course without sifting the matter thoroughly to its very bottom. Byculla is a central locality, and very convenient for the residents of the above districts. I quite agree with your views that the directors would do well to pause before committing themselves to the wrong step which they contemplate. The reason, which led the directors to make Byculla a mere roadside station must be best known to themselves, but I am confident every right-thinking man would strongly oppose the course, which is ill-advised and erroneous. If the directors intend adopting this course for the sake of economy, I am of opinion it will be better if the present station is allowed to remain with the necessary alterations, but this will not redound to the credit of a great railway like that of the G. I. P. The Company's Agent, Mr. Barnett, who has done so much for the convenience of passengers, will confer a great boon on the residents surrounding Byculla by giving them a commodious and suitable station on a convenient site somewhere near Berkley buildings.—Yours, &c.,

May 19. S. B. KATRAK.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present: Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I. (chairman), Col. Portman, Col. Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Waters, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Capt. Morland, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

THE QUALITY OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

On the usual statement regarding the height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes being submitted to the Council, Dr. Cowasjee suggested that, in the public interests, the Health Officer should be asked to furnish them periodically with an analysis of water in those lakes.

Colonel Portman observed that when the quantity of the water was bad, it would, perhaps, be better to be in blessed ignorance about it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee moved that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for an analysis of the water for the information of the Council, once a month. He said the analysis should be made after the water had been delivered into the service pipes for drinking purposes.

Dr. Waters wanted to know how it was that on the Malabar Hill down the shore the water was quite brown, while on the Ridge it was quite clear.

The Commissioner replied that it depended on the particular state of the pipes.

Dr. Cowasjee's motion having been seconded by Mr. Banajee, was then put to the vote and carried.

WATER SUPPLIED TO TEMPLES.

A petition from Mr. Vitoba R. Patel, secretary, Shree Hareshwar temple, Old Jambley Street, Mandvi, was read praying that permission might be granted to his having a water connection to the temple premises without a meter. The petitioner stated that he asked for an indulgence which had been already granted to certain mosques and temples. Discussion on the subject was adjourned to enable the Commissioner to verify the statements made in the petition.

After disposing of some other business, the Council adjourned.

THE BURMA WAR DESPATCHES.

THE *Gazette of India*, of the 15th inst., contains the Burma War Despatches. The following notification in the Military Department, dated Simla, May 14, precedes the despatches:—

"The Governor-General in Council, in directing the publication of the despatches regarding the recent operations in Upper Burma, which resulted in the capture of Mandalay and the overthrow of King Theebaw, desires to place on record his cordial recognition of the admirable manner in which General Prendergast and the troops under his orders carried out the task set before them by the rapidity of their movements, by skilful strategy, and by the exercise of humane forbearance. Sir Harry Prendergast has succeeded with comparatively little loss to the force under his command, and without unnecessary bloodshed or undue severity towards the enemy, in occupying Mandalay, in capturing its King, and taking possession of the whole of Upper Burma. For these services the warmest thanks of the Government of India are due to Sir Harry Prendergast, to the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, the British and native forces, the Volunteers and the Indian Marine. They are specially due to Brigadiers General Norman, White and Foord, commanding the Infantry Brigades; to Captain Woodward, Royal Navy, commanding the Naval Brigade; to Colonel Carey, commanding the Royal Artillery; Colonel Sanford, commanding the Royal Engineers; Commander A. Carpenter, Royal Navy, Indian Marine Survey; and Captain A. Campbell, the Senior Officer of the Indian Marine.

"The Governor-General in Council also desires to record his approbation of the manner in which the various departments of the Force have carried out their duties during the campaign: the Medical Department under Deputy Surgeon-General Donnelly; the Commissariat and Transport Departments under Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton and Major R. H. J. Hill; and the Ordnance Department under Major V. C. Fisher have proved the complete efficiency of those departments under circumstances of considerable difficulty. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Begbie, Superintendent of Army Signalling, also merits the acknowledgments of the Government of India.

"The Governor-General in Council is much indebted to Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, for the very complete and prompt manner in which His Excellency placed the whole force under his command at the disposal of the Government of India, and for the admirable manner in which the Naval Brigade was organized and equipped.

"The Governor-General in Council expresses his hearty thanks to Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, Colonel E. B. Sladen, Chief Political Officer of the Force, and the other Civil Officers who have assisted them during the recent operations. To Mr. Bernard, His Excellency is much indebted for the valuable assistance and personal energy which so much lightened the labour of organising the Force and the Flotilla which carried it to Mandalay; also to Colonel Sladen, to whose tact and knowledge of the Burmese people and their language, the peaceful surrender of King Thebaw was in a great measure due.

"The Governor-General in Council also records his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the management of the Irrawaddy Steam Flotilla Company, and the skill shown by the commanders of their vessels during the operations which were being conducted in Upper Burma.

"Troubles arose on the frontiers of British Burma consequent on raids committed by lawless soldiery and dacoits. These were very promptly suppressed by the troops of the British Burma Division who had not the good fortune to form a part of the Expeditionary Force. The thanks of the Government are due for their services, and specially to Major-General Buck, commanding the British Burma Division, and Mr. Symes, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, for the very efficient measures taken by them to secure and maintain the tranquility of the province.

"The labours of the troops have not yet ended, and they may still be called on to undergo privations and to perform harassing duties; but the Governor-General in Council confidently hopes that, with the aid of the Civil officers, the work of pacification of the country and the suppression of dacoity will soon be effected.

"The Governor-General in Council also desires to thank the Government of Bombay for their cordial response to the requisitions made by the Government of India and for the rapidity with which their troops were equipped and despatched.

"The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity to thank General Sir D. M. Stewart, who was Commander-in-Chief in India when the Expeditionary Force in India was organised, for his co-operation and advice; also His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts for the assistance rendered since his arrival in India.

"The Governor-General in Council also acknowledges the service rendered by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in India and their staff and departmental officers, who, under their orders, have carried out the various details connected with the organisation and despatch of the force.

"The thanks of the Government of India are due to the following officers and their subordinates for the energetic part taken by them in the equipment of the force:—Colonel Hunt, Commissary-General-in-Chief; Colonel Low, Commissary-General for Transport; Major-General Hughes, Director-General of Ordnance in India; Surgeon-General Maddon, Medical Staff; Surgeon-General Simpson, Indian Medical Department; Colonel Walton, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing; Captain Hext, Royal Navy, Director of Marine, for the promptitude and efficiency with which the transports were taken up and fitted out; and Captain Carew, Royal Navy, Deputy Director of Marine, and Commander Street, Royal Navy, Assistant Director."

"It remains for the Governor-General in Council to place on record his gratitude to the Local Governments and Army Departments for the manner in which the Expeditionary Force was organised and despatched. On the 19th October warning was given to the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of Madras, and the Director of Marine, that an Expeditionary Force would probably be required for Burma; and on the 21st October orders were issued for the despatch of a Division of three brigades of Infantry, six batteries of Artillery, six companies of Sappers, and a Naval Brigade, a part of the force embarking at Calcutta and a part at Madras. The embarkation took place simultaneously from both ports on the 1st November, and by the 6th November the entire force had sailed from India completely equipped for service. On the 14th November the force which was in course of concentration on the British Burma Frontier had crossed the frontier, and hostilities had commenced. On the 28th November Mandalay had fallen and King Thebaw overthrown. Few expeditions have been conducted to a successful issue with such rapidity and completeness.

"The Governor-General in Council desires to express his cordial appreciation of the energy displayed by the Government of Madras, the provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and the Departments working under their orders, for the expeditious and efficient manner in which every detail of the organisation and embarkation of the Madras Force was carried out. The Government of Madras have very fully acknowledged the services of the following officers as deserving of notice, and the Governor-General in Council wishes now to add to these commendations an expression of his own appreciation of their services:—Colonel Hawkes, Commissary-General; Major-General Chamier, Inspector-General of Ordnance; Surgeon-General Irvine, Medical Staff; Surgeon-General Furnell, Indian Medical Department; and Lieutenant Taylor, Master Attendant."

THE DESPATCHES.

The despatches then follow, the first being from the Adjutant-General, dated 3rd February, acknowledging receipt of General Prendergast's despatches. In this occurs the following passage:—

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires to record his appreciation of the able manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast has carried out his orders, and considers that great credit is due to him and all concerned for the rapidity with which the operations have been brought to a successful issue with so small a sacrifice of life."

General Prendergast's first despatch gives a detailed account of the operations which ended in the capture of Mandalay and the deportation of King Thebaw; then comes a despatch from the Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, forwarding General Prendergast's second despatch. General Baker in this says that the Commander-in-Chief considers that the eminent success which attended this expedition is attributable to the able manner in which the General Officer Commanding carried out his instructions; to the gallant and good service of the officers and troops engaged; and to the efficient organisation of the force. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the excellent service rendered by the Royal Marines, and their cordial co-operation, which tended greatly to the success of the expedition. The despatch concludes:—

"I am directed to state, for the information of Government, that, in a supplementary despatch received from General Prendergast, dated 31st March, the following officers have been brought to notice:—Captain Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, for good service rendered as Brigade-Major; Lieutenant Fendall, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Dobbie, 26th Madras Infantry."

Then follows a despatch from General Sir Harry Prendergast, dated Rangoon, 26th March, which begins:—

"In continuation of my despatch, dated 14th January, reporting the operations of the Burma Expeditionary Force from their commencement to the surrender of Mandalay on the 29th November 1885, I have the honour to solicit a reference to my journal of the operations since that date from which it will appear that the important towns of Mogaong, Bhamo, and Shwebo have been occupied to the north of Mandalay, and stations at Ningyan, Yemethen, Mahline and Kyouksai have been established to the eastward towards the Shan frontier; Aaa, Sagain, Alaung, Toungdwingyi have been furnished with detachments. Several subsidiary posts have also been located in places where the presence of troops has been considered desirable. The object in establishing these stations and posts has been the assertion throughout the country of our military ascendancy, the maintenance of our lines of communications, the repression of dacoity, and the protection of well-behaved inhabitants. Though the work upon which the troops have been engaged has been important and of an arduous nature, it was not such as to render necessary special despatches from me relating to the various minor affairs which have occurred in different parts of the country. The rapid success which attended the expedition to Mandalay is mainly due, firstly, to the efficient organisation of the force employed; secondly, to the very complete information on record regarding the country and its resources; and, thirdly, to the hearty and efficient co-operation of all those engaged in the campaign. To the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Burma Expeditionary Force my acknowledgments are due for the willing obedience and cheerful discharge of duties under varied and often trying conditions of service. Discipline has been well maintained throughout.

"I would now submit, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government, the names of officers and others who have more specially assisted me in the conduct of this campaign:—

Major-General Buck, Commanding the British Burma Division, who most loyally co-operated with me in preparing the force for service in Upper Burma and subsequently organised the column which operated from Tounghu.

Brigadier-General Norman, Commanding the 3rd Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. H. Foord, Commanding the 1st Brigade.

Brigadier-General White, Commanding 2nd Brigade.

To each of these officers and to their staff my thanks are due. The judgment and military experience of General Norman were highly valuable and fully justified me in entrusting the command at Bhamo to him at a critical juncture. To Brigadier-General Foord was entrusted the duty of capturing the redoubt of Gwe Gyoung Kamyo. Brigadier-General White commanded at Mandalay during my absence at Bhamo, and, by his energy and determination, succeeded in quelling the insurrection around Mandalay. He is an officer of high military capacity.

Colonel D. Shaw, Madras Staff Corps, Commanding at Thayetmyo, protected my base at Thayetmyo by energetic action against the insurgents on the frontier.

Colonel T. N. Baker, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, commanded effectively the column that successfully attached Minhla on the 17th November 1885, and had since then commanded the garrison at that station.

Colonel W. Carey, R.A., commanded the Royal Artillery during the campaign. From the first organization of the siege train, he has been conspicuous by the zeal and ability which he has brought to bear on all matters connected with his arm of the service. He also contributed materially to the Intelligence Branch by publishing notes taken when he was on a visit to Mandalay a short time before the declaration of war.

Colonel P. H. F. Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry, gallantly commanded his fine regiment at Minhla, and has commanded the garrison of Mingaan since its establishment. He has shown great energy and zeal in organizing flying columns for the pacification of the district, and has been well supported by the officers and men of the detachments.

Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer to the Force, has afforded me, in additon to his professional assistance, very efficient aid as Chief Engineer of Public Works after the occupation of Mandalay. As a staff officer he is invaluable.

Colonel H. M. Bengough, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, so organized the staff and conducted his duties that there has been no friction. He is an officer remarkable for energy, tact, zeal, and knowledge of military affairs.

Colonel W. P. Dicken, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, commanded the Tounghu column, and achieved a rapid and well-merited success.

Colonel J. C. Auchinleck, R. A., has commanded the line of communication with firmness and discretion.

Colonel John Tilly, Commanding the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has commanded his battalion with zeal and ability, and when entrusted with an independent command accomplished satisfactorily the duty confined to him.

Colonel W. H. B. Kingsley, Commanding the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, returned to his post from sick leave at the earliest opportunity, and has ably commanded his regiment, which has done excellent service throughout the late operations.

Colonel A. A LeMesurier, 2nd Battalion, "The King's" Liverpool Regiment, has commanded his battalion throughout the recent operations, and has been successful in action as commander of a field column.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. McN. Donnelly, I, M. D., as Principal Medical Officer of the Force, has organized and administered the very efficient hospital arrangements, afloat and ashore, to my satisfaction.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Budgen, R. A., deserves credit for the good service performed by him and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery under his command.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Laughton, Assistant Commissary-General, in Commissariat charge. To this officer and to the officers and men of the department my acknowledgments are specially due. Owing to the numerous columns furnished by the force, the strain on this department has been unusually severe; but no instance of failure has occurred, and this can only be attributed to the untiring zeal and energy of Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton and his subordinates.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gordon, Commandant, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, deserves credit for the admirable state of the regiment which he commands, and has distinguished himself when in command of field columns.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, served on the staff, of which his ability, industry, tact, temper, and judgment made him an invaluable member, and by his knowledge and official experience has lent valuable aid to the department.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. B. Simpson, 12th Madras Infantry, commanded the assaulting party at Minhla redoubt, and conducted the attack on the rebels at Kadoe on 13th January 1880 until severely wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Begbie, Madras Staff Corps, has been in charge of the Army Signalling of the Force. I have already in my former despatches had the honour to place on record the great value that the expedition has derived from visual signalling throughout the campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Begbie, by his sustained personal interest in, and unremitting personal superintendence of, the working of his department, has conduced much to the successful results attained.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. R. D. Macneill, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, conducted the duties of the Intelligence Department until wounded when acting as guide to the column at the attack on Minhla. It is to this officer's previous labours in the Intelligence Branch that I was indebted for the very complete information afforded me from the office of the Quartermaster-General to India.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Baker, Hampshire Regiment, commanded the battalion till the arrival of Colonel Kingsley after the surrender of Mandalay, and has been twice selected for the command of detached columns.

Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, took over the charge of the Intelligence Department on his joining the force, and showed zeal and activity in acquiring and formulating information.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. F. Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, admirably commanded the detachment at the important post of Shwebo. In this command he displayed high military qualities, fought four successful actions with the rebels, and did much to secure the pacification of the district.

Major W. P. Symons, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, has proved himself possessed of the highest qualifications for staff duties in the field and in the office, and merits recognition.

Major H. P. Law, Royal Scots Fusiliers, commanded for some months the Toungdwingyee column with signal boldness and success.

Major R. H. T. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, as Director of Transport to the Force, has rendered valuable service. Great demands were made on the Transport Department for the many flying columns despatched for the suppression of rebellion, and, thanks to Major Hill's energy and resource in organising a local transport, the wants of the Expeditionary Force have been satisfied.

Major W. B. Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, commanded the first cavalry detachment sent to Upper Burma. He has on several occasions been selected for the command of columns, and has exhibited zeal, energy, and knowledge of his profession.

Major E. C. Browne, Royal Scots Fusiliers, personally organized a body composed of Mounted Volunteers, Mounted Infantry, and Mounted Native Police, for service with the expedition—a force which proved itself of great utility.

Major A. J. Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, commanded the detachment at Pagan, and successfully operated against the insurgents in the district.

Major E. P. Ommanney, 11th Bengal Infantry, successfully commanded a column against the enemy near Mingyan.

Major C. H. Sheppard, 11th Madras Infantry, officiated as Deputy Judge Advocate to the Force in the absence of any regularly appointed officer of that department.

Major J. E. Collins, 2nd Hampshire Regiment, for skill and energy in command of several expeditions against the enemy near Mandalay.

Major C. C. Campbell, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, commanded the expedition sent up the Chindwin to Kendat in December 1885, and showed much ability and perseverance in carrying out his mission.

Major C. W Walker, 19th Madras Infantry, performed the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General efficiently, both in the field and in quarters.

Captain A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., commanded the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and was a most efficient field engineer. He showed eminent qualifications for command when selected to command a mixed force in the field.

Captain R. L. Milne, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, is a staff officer of merit, and deserving of recognition.

Captain D. A. A. Macpherson, Field Paymaster, has conducted the duties of his Department with much ability and courtesy.

Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe, in medical charge of the Head-Quarter Staff, has shown himself always ready to afford any professional or personal assistance in his power.

Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., owing to his knowledge of the Burmese language, was very valuable as a field engineer. He was severely wounded.

Captain W. Aldworth, Bedforshire Regiment, has not only efficiently performed the duty of Aide-de-Camp, but has also given me most valuable assistance as Military Secretary.

Lieutenant G. A. Ballard, R. N., proved a most efficient Aide-de-Camp. His knowledge of his profession and his willing assistance as Secretary were of great advantage to me.

Lieutenant C. D. Learoyd, R. E., was a most useful orderly officer. His professional knowledge and skill as a surveyor enabled him to perform valuable service with detached columns.

Captain T. P. Cather, R. E., is an invaluable Transport Officer, and has remarkable talent for organizing and commanding men.

The following junior officers have been brought to notice by Officers Commanding Brigades and Heads of Departments in this Force, and I would hope that His Excellency the Commenner-in-Chief will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration:—

Captain R. A. P. Clements, South Wales Borderers, Brigade Major, severely wounded.

Captain M. C. Barton, R.E.

Captain J. E. Preston, 12th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant W. K. Downes, 11th Bengal Infantry, distinguished gallantry at Minhla.

Lieutenant G. L. Angelo, 23rd Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant J. A. Tanner, R. E.

Lieutenant H. E. Porter, 24th Madras Infantry, Transport Officer.

Lieutenant P. M. M. Carnegy, 12th Madras Infantry, severely wounded.

Lieutenant W. A. Cairnes, R.E.

Lieutenant R. D. Burlton, 2nd Madras Lancers.

Lieutenant P. R. Mockler, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Transport Officer.

Lieutenant W. R. H. Beresford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant H. V. Cox, 21st Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant G. H. H. Couchman, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant H. T. D. Wilkinson, 12th Madras Infantry, dangerously wounded; distinguished gallantry at Minhla.

Lieutenant H. L. Dodgson, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant R. D. Anderson, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant R. C. B. Haking, 2nd Hampshire Regiment.

Lieutenant J. R. Dyas, 2nd Hampshire.

Lieutenant R. I. Forbes, 2nd Hampshire Regiment.

Lieutenant B. Holloway, 2nd Madras Lancers.

Lieutenant A. P. D. Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry; success in command of a detachment.

Lieutenant A. P. G. Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant W. A. J. O'Meara, R. E., severely wounded.

Lieutenant C. C. A. Sillery, 12th Madras Infantry, severely wounded.

Lieutenant R. A. T. Dury, Bengal Staff Corps, attached to 11th Bengal Infantry (killed).

Lieutenant H. T. Brooking, 21st Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant L de R. Jervis, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant J. H. Gwynne, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, severely wounded.

Lieutenant O. G. K. Agnew, 4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Transport Officer.

"I trust the European warrant officer, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men mentioned by Brigadiers-General Commanding and Heads of Departments will receive suitable recognition of their services.

"The Revd. E. T. Beatty and the Chaplains of the Church of England and Priests of the Church of Rome appointed to serve with the force have shown much zeal and earnestness in the discharge of their duties.

"To Captain R. Woodward, R.N., and to the officers and crews of the Naval Brigade serving under his orders, my thanks are especially due for valuable co-operation rendered afloat and ashore with the heartiness and thoroughness characteristic of the Royal Navy. To Captain Woodward personally I am indebted for the energy, willingness, and professional skill continuously placed at my disposal. I would beg to endorse the recommendations of Captain Woodward of the officers and men serving under him, hoping that the services of Commander W. R. Clutterbuck, R. N., Commander J. Durnford, R. N., Commander C. J. Barlow, R.N., and Lieutenant F. P. Trench, R.N., may receive special recognition.

"Commander Clutterbuck, in command of H. M.'s I. M. S. Irrawaddy, in concert with Lieutenant Trench, in command of the steam-launch Katheen, gallantly captured a King's steamer under the fire of a battery at the outset of the campaign, and from that time to the occupation of Mandalay these two officers have led the van of the river fleet.

"Commander Durnford served on my staff until the occupation of Mandalay, and his tact, energy, and professional knowledge were of great service to me.

"Commander C. J. Barlow's march of 120 miles through the country with a detachment of blue jackets reflects great credit on that officer and his party.

"The manner in which Commander A. Carpenter, H. M.'s I. M. S. Investigator, conducted the duties of the river survey, is deserving of special recognition, and his labours will, I am convinced, prove to be of great practical value.

"Major W. M. Lambert, Royal Marine Artillery, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines attached to the Naval Brigade, have lent me very willing assistance whenever possible.

"The officers and men of the Indian Marine have worked admirably throughout the expedition, and I trust some recognition of their excellent services may be afforded to the following officers:—

Captain A. Campbell, H. M.'s Indian Marine.

Mr. C. W. Hewett, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. H. S. Black, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. W. Chandler, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. G. A. Lye, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. G. L. E. Mathias, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine.

Captain A. Campbell, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, as Senior Marine Transport Officer, was of invaluable service in organizing and marshalling the large fleet of river steamers that conveyed the force to Mandalay.

"I would beg to tender my sincere acknowledgments to Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, for the hearty support and co-operation which he has extended to me from the commencement of the expedition; and to Colonel Sladen my thanks are due for the able assistance which his extended acquaintance with Upper Burma has enabled him to place at my service.

"I would also wish to acknowledge the services of Mr. Kennedy, the Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and of the Commanders and crews of the steamers of the Company, who by their skill and willing co-operation have contributed so much to the safety and comfort of the troops and to the success of the expedition.

"I would solicit the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the special opportunities afforded by this campaign in its latter phases to officers of comparatively junior rank to show the military qualities that they possess, owing to the great number of independent minor operations which have been undertaken. It has thus been possible to select a considerable number of junior officers as deserving of special notice, and I trust that each may obtain some recognition of his services.

"As regards the officers of the Madras Army thus brought to notice I would venture to invite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to bear in memory that the Coast Army has lately had few opportunities of seeing service, and I would very respectfully submit that the present is a favourable opportunity to give promotion to comparatively young officers who may appear to merit it, thus infusing new life into the army without injury to the professional feeling of those who have not been fortunate enough to participate in the campaign."

THE BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

Some very curious ceremonies take place on the occasion of the birth of an heir to the Spanish throne. Three weeks ago the widowed Queen caused prayers to be offered in all the churches for her safe delivery, and by the singular irony of fortune was herself obliged, as Regent, to sign the regulations to be observed on the occasion of the birth. The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—

The formalities read strangely in the light of the nineteenth century. The utmost preciseness of detail is laid down. When the child is born the *camarera-major* is at once to despatch the news to the President of Council, who is to inform the Captain-General of Madrid and the Commander of the Halberdiers, so that the proper signals may be given which announce the fact to the populace of Madrid. If the child is a Prince then the Spanish standard will be run up over the palace and a salvo of twenty-one guns fired ; if it is a Princess the flag will be white and the number of guns eighteen. If the birth should be at night lanterns will be hoisted, red or white, according to the sex of the infant. Then all the persons mentioned in the decree crowd into the salon. In an outer room are convened all the Ministers of State, the diplomatic corps, grandees, Knights of the Golden Fleece, judges, military and naval commanders, the Prefect of Madrid, the Archbishop of Toledo, the clergy of the cathedral, &c. The camarera takes the newly-born child, places it on a cushion on an enormous silver salver, and carries it out herself from the Royal bed-room, and presents it to all the guests in turn, beginning with the members of the diplomatic corps, the President of Council standing at her side all the time. After this ceremony the infant is restored to its mother, and the Minister of Justice registers the birth.

PETROLEUM IN EGYPT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writes as follows from Cairo :—

The fact that petroleum exists in Egypt is no new discovery. The very mummy-cloths of a thousand years ago where steeped in it ; and oil collected from the fissures of Jebel Zeit ("Oil Mountain") has been from time immemorial used by natives as a specific for rheumatism and skin diseases. Perhaps the most remarkable fact connected with it is that it has not earlier attracted more attention.

Mr. Norman Tate, in a work published in 1864, not only refers to the existence of petroleum on the shores of the Red Sea, but actually gives the analysis of a sample of it, and would seem to imply that prior to the discoveries of this oil in America it was an article of export from this country. It is a striking instance of the difficulty experienced in obtaining information in Egypt that I am unable to find either at the Custom House or elsewhere any trace of such export.

About twenty years ago a certain Marquis de Bassano obtained from Ismail Pasha a concession to quarry for sulphur on the shores of the Red Sea. A commencement of operations was made precisely at the spot where the petroleum has now been found, but the main object of the *concessionnaire* would appear to have been the fabrication of a claim against the Egyptian Government, and to this extent at least he succeeded. Strange to relate, the Courts took the unusual course of giving judgment against the claimant. A clause in the sentence would, however, seem to imply that the plaintiff was aware of the existence of petroleum, for a reserve was made in his favour in case he should subsequently establish his claim to the discovery. No further steps were, however, taken to establish such a claim ; nor would it be easy to do so, for there are no traces of any attempt at sounding, and the discovery of the Marquis de Bassano must have been confined to the wellknown fact that the soil of the Oil Mountain contained oil.

Thus matters stood when, in the early spring of 1884, a Belgian engineer named Debay happened to be in Cairo, treating some business with a well-known Italian resident, Mr. Rossetti. By the latter he appears to have been introduced to Mr. Ornstein, of the Finance Ministry, who finding that he had had some experience in petroleum mining, suggested to Nubar Pasha that he should be sent to the Red Sea to prospect.

Nubar, who is at least not deficient in enterprise, agreed ; M. Debay went, and returned with a report expressing his conviction that petrolem was obtainable in considerable quantities. This report was submitted to Colonel Scott Moncrieff, and it was ultimately agreed that M. Debay should be sent to Europe with a letter of credit for 2,000*l*. to be employed in obtaining the necessary workmen and tools for commencing operations. Considerable time elapsed, and the only advice which the Ministry received was that of the payments duly made to M. Debay. Becoming uneasy, Colonel Scott Moncrieff despatched an official of the Public Works Department to make inquiries in Paris. Innumerable difficulties appeared to have presented themselves ; the workmen could not be obtained, more money was required, and so forth. The more prudent Englishmen of the Ministry were inclined to admit that they had been too confiding, and to hesitate about sending good money after bad, but the sanguine temperament of Nubar led him to hope ; more money was sent, and finally, after repeated delays, Debay, his wife, and some thirty Belgian workmen were despatched from Suez about October 1885, with the assurance that their expenses would be paid until March 1, 1886.

On arrival further difficulties presented themselves ; lighters were lost in the discharge of material, and there was complete absence of either water or labour. An Egyptian steamer, the *Yambo* was anchored off Jemsah to serve them at headquarters, while another, the *Mansourah*, was told off to carry them fortnightly their supplies.

At last, towards the close of the year, the little colony found themselves able to begin work. Landing in a coral-reef bay, they found themselves at the foot of the big black Jebel Zeit, which stands out in marked contrast to the other heights of manifested different formation. Within thirty or forty yards of the sea, Debay, guided, it would seem, more by chance than anything else, chose the spot for his first sounding. With only two months, before them, with imperfect and deficient machinery, they could hardly hope to be allowed more than one chance. The soil soon became difficult, as sand was succeeded by shale and limestone ; every day time had to be lost in going to and from the steamer, and the drill only descended at the rate of half a metre a day. On the morning of February 28, cursing the ill-luck which had given them the shortest month of the year, the little colony went ashore to work conscientiously but despairingly for the last time. At noon the drill was still working, with its irritating, monotonous groan, when suddenly it fell 15 inches—a slight hiss, a buble, and then the unmistakable sound of running liquid ? Water or oil ? A glance was sufficient—the brown, turbid liquid showed them that at the eleventh hour they had "struck ile." For that day they struck work and contented themselves with bathing their hands in the precious liquid, smelling it, and igniting it. Debay posted off to Suez and announced his success to the ever-sanguine Premier, who saw at once in his dreams the debt of Egypt extinguished and the proximate arrival of a period when he could dispense with the Commissioners of the Caisse, of the Railway, of the Daira, and of the Domains.

RISING IN SENEGAL.

The Senegal mail has just brought a series of despatches describing attacks made by the armed bands who follow the Marabout Mamadon Lamine on the village of Bakel, the French fort at Kounguel, and other places near it situated far inland on the Senegal river. On the 25th of March, information was received from Podor by the Governor of the colony that an attack had been made on Kounguel, in which eight men had been killed and 30 wounded. On the 28th of the same month the commandant of Matam telegraphed that he had learned that the Marabout on the following day would attack Bakel ; and that he had issued a proclamation ordering all his partisans to leave the place. He carried out his threat. Bands of his followers penetrated to the market-place and set fire to the village, and to factories which contained merchandise valued at upwards of 1,000,000f.

Encouraged by his success at Bakel, he attacked the station of Kounguel, which was defended by the French commandant. In a despatch transmitted the latter says that the village of Modinkane had been left open to the enemy by treason, and was almost entirely burnt, partly by the assailants, and partly by the French artillery. Two furious attacks were made. On April 3 the fighting continued from 7 in the morning to half past 5 in the afternoon, and on the 4th it lasted from half past 9 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon. On both occasions the enemy were driven back in disorder, and pursued to a distance of three kilometres. The most precious merchandise andthe women and children were put on board lighters moored under the fort. All the inhabitants of the a righ thank of the river, from Diagullie to Dakhal Fontand from Gumeh to Diakandape, joined the Marabout, pillaged the factories, and joined in an attack on Bakel.

The last despatch from Matam, dated April 14, states that the Marabout on the 10th of the month had again attacked Bakel and had been driven back with considerable loss. It adds that a great number of his followers had deserted him and retired towards the Guidimaka. His army had dwindled from 12,000 to 4,000 men. It is referred from this information that the seige of Bakel was abandoned, probably on April 14 ; but as yet the supposition is not confirmed. It is based on the silence of the Governor, and the improbability of the negroes continuing a difficult operation when they had been defeated and disheartened.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they' take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INDIAN FABRICS AT THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The following description of Indian fabrics for ladies' dresses at the Indo-Colonial Exhibition appears in a London paper :—

In a cursory visit to the Indian section of the new Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington, the impressions given are alternately of pleasure in contemplating more or less new and original things ; then of wonder at the vast resources for commerce of a country so rich in products ; and lastly, regret that this same wealth of material is so little known, so little appreciated, and comparatively so little utilised in England, and to a certain extent by the English in India—notably the feminine portion—to whom the fabrics for wearing apparel should especially commend themselves. The constant change that inexorable fashion exacts in texture, colour and make, of ladies' costume, would here find endless and inexhaustible opportunities with which to be more than satiated. Legion are the exquisite materials to be seen at Exhibition Road alone, and numerous as are the places from which they are derived, it may be safely supposed that still many parts of Hindoostan remain unrepresented there.

To the artistic eye that loves the rich and sumptuous magnificence of Oriental colouring, the arrangement of the building's decoration is amply satisfactory, and this is still further carried out in the minutest manner in every single case containing *objects d'art*. The really endless varieties of curtains, from the most ordinary printed cotton—so thin as to be transparent, but each still a study of invention in design and colouring—to the superb and regal splendour of the gold-embroidered *portières*, rivals anything that we can show of similar manufactures in England ; so do the number and kinds of carpets. As with the foregoing so is it with materials capable of adaptation to attire. There appears a never-ending vista of glass cases containing textures, embroideries, and printed stuffs ; among these one of the first most suitable to costume for the coming (let us hope) warmer weather, are the muslins exhibited by the Rajah of Dewas. In *ficelle* or string colour, and varying shades of *beige*, these are made with stripes of white or lighter degrees of the same tint ; also, intermingled with bands of gold, red, and blue. One turban-cloth, of finely-striped blue and white muslin is especially beautiful, its golden border fitting it for a very original sash, over an equally ephemeral dress. Then come Bombay embroideries in a gorgeous tablecloth, and cushions of raised gold and coloured flowers. With them are some little children's silk shirts, worked round the neck and sleeves with the most delicate gold tracery that the Royal School of Art Needlework, might well envy ; also a white silk handkerchief with an equally elaborate border, in gold and silver. Here also, in pale yellow and light blue, are some charming examples of silks, perfectly convertible to European uses. Passing on, we find ourselves in Bengal, where a blaze of splendour is seen in more embroideries, but this time in massive bullion work of silver and gold in crimson velvet ; and, as if in contrast to the heavy richness, ethereal gauzes in the following colours—all of which would make the most delightful hot-evening dresses, judiciously combined with *faille francaise*—navy blue, green, black, and violet, all checked with thin lines of white ; some also striped with red of a soft shade. Still more embroideries, but quite different from any yet seen ; for example, a beautifully drawn and worked trail of passion-flower in natural colours on black satin, and a rich orange silk design on a *beige*-coloured cloth. Whilst deep in the study of these lovely fabrics an interruption occurs by a passing troupe of picturesque natives, and it is entertaining to observe the process of making a turban enacted on a small boy whose head-gear has come undone. By a system of dexterous windings that do not take nearly as long as to write the description of them, the wonderful creation is speedily completed, to the apparently entire satisfaction of its young wearer.

A case of Dacca muslins is a fresh interest, mingled with Tussore silk, all embroidered in satin-stitch in cotton or silk, according to the material, the designs following very much those of the wide collars and *fichus* worn by our grandmothers, when Swiss machines were unheard of, and the class of work of the finest description. From the beauty of these handkerchiefs, children's frocks, and silk flouncings, may be estimated what the clever workers are capable of, and what prominence and encouragement should be given to their handiwork. Following these are superb silks from Patna, Lucknow, Agra, and the holy city of Benares, so connected in one's mind with pilgrimages. Quite different, again, in character is the flat, flossy, decorative work of Delhi, a very delicate example of which is seen in some dress trimmings of white floss silk on white net, and the gorgeous front and garniture of a dress in pale blue satin embroidered in silver. From these it is but a step to the shawls and shawl-work of Kashmir, of which the complicated splendours of design remind one of the legend—whether true or not, who shall say ?—that their pattern is handed down through generations in the form of a song, and as the weaver works, he weaves the song and its movements into the durable and lasting fabric of his shawl. Some extraordinary fine hand-loom shawl-embroidery is among the exhibits to which the name of the maker, Hadjimuktar Shah, is attached, and consists of a delicate tracery like the finest mosaic. Also some of the same kind of work—but each arabesque, and flower-outlined in gold—on pale blue and stone-coloured kashmir ; these last from Srinagar. A blush of rich hues is seen in white and gold muslins from the Central Provinces, traversed in festoons by others of a glorious scarlet, sprinkled with a pattern of golden diamonds. Next to these comes a very special feature among the various manufactures—namely, lace. All honour to the wise and beneficent people who instituted this industry for the young inmates of the St. John's Orphanage at Tinnevelly, Madras. The designs chiefly follow what we are accustomed to call Maltese, but they sometimes approach almost to the flowers of old Flemish point, especially those from Travancore in gold and silver thread. This gold and silver lace is not such as we in England understand by the term, but literally lace translated into gold and silver. This should be widely encouraged, the delicate small hands of Indian women being so especially fitted for the work. Besides, what a pretty and useful *passetemps* to introduce into the dreadful and weary monotony of zenana life to which so many of our Indian sisters are hopelessly condemned by the cruel laws of their native society ! Madras shows also some very effective cotton goods, printed in gold and colours, as well as the far-famed beetle-wing embroideries on net and muslin, each tiny wing being almost invisibly attached, and then encircled with gold thread, that makes it part of a general design of gold and and green loveliness. The young Nizam's kingdom sends from Hyderabad and Aurungabad some muslins of a peculiar apricot shade that would be quite fascinating in a costume for a brilliant brunette. They deserve special attention from their original colour, and for summer dresses could not be excelled.

One of the specialities of the yet unfinished Cingalese Section is a case of lace, also in Maltese style, but introducing the pine, of shawl design, which is not Maltese ; also darned nets. Herein is a wide field for enterprise that ladies should encourage, for our lace emporiums are ever too limited, and we can gratefully welcome larger supplies. As to the silks, which are so immense in variety it is said to hear that the Italian silk-worms can produce more silk than their Indian cousins, from the simple fact that they are better fed. In Italy, M. Liotard tells us that the rent of the ground on which mulberry-trees are cultivated is very low, so that the poor people can grow many trees. In India, such is the cupidity of the zemindars who own the mulberry-ground, that they will let it lie fallow rather than abate a jot of their high rent ; hence the trees are scarce and poor in foliage, and the silk produced by the busy worm-spinners, though good in quality, is very limited in quantity, for they are weak from insufficient feeding. Can no one start rival mulberry-grounds, and undersell these grasping zemindars ?

A. A. STRANGE-BUTSON.

CELEBRATED AUTOGRAPHS.

The valuable collection of autographs which belonged to the late Mr. James R. Osgood, the well-known publisher, have been placed in the hands of Mr. W. E. Benjamin, of New York, for sale. Among the letters of American statesmen is one by Abraham Lincoln, dated 1860, another of Aaron Burr, dated 1792, while there is also a request from General Grant for a box ticket at Wallack's Theatre. The real treasure of the collection, however, as far as Americans are concerned, is the original autograph manuscript of Emerson's "Representative Men," comprised in 790 quarto pages. This manuscript is priced at £100. There are a considerable number of pages of manuscript, autograph letters, and corrected proof sheets by Thomas De Quincey. There is a letter of Addison dated 1708, and what is more interesting still, a letter from Robert Burns to his friend Robert Cleghorn, which contains two original songs that have never been published. The letter ends, "Thine in all the sincerity of a brace of honest port, R.B." It is valued at £17. A letter from J. Fenimore Cooper to J. D. P. Ogden is dated 1830, and speaks bitterly of Colonel Webb, editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who "has this they been indicted for another libel against your humble servant." A letter written by Oliver Goldsmith to his uncle, and valued at £40, discusses his tutors at Edinburgh, where he was studying medicine, and speaks of a trip to the Highlands. Bret Harte contributes the manuscript of the play *Two Men of Sandy Bar*. The manuscript of the sketch by Nathaniel Hawthorne, "A London Suburb" (which appears in "Our Old Home) is valued at £18. Two interesting autographs of Oliver Wehdell Holmes are those of "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," and "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," the first complete and the latter nearly so. The sums asked for these two treasures are £60 and £65 respectively. There are unpublished rhymes and a letter by Keats. There are also letters by Edgar Allan Poe and Lord Macaulay. Then there is a collection of 21 curious letters addressed to Dr. Percy, editor of the "Reliques," and relating to Johnson, Goldsmith, Mrs. Thrale, Garrick, Hannah More, Arthur Murphy, Jacob Tonson, and others. Finally, a letter of Lord Tennyson has a special interest, from the following passing in it dealing with the question of international copyright. "I am not in the habit of inserting poems in the English magazines, and why should I in the American ? Particularly as in this unhappy condition of international copyright the English magazines would immediately pirate anything of mine in yours."

RATTLESNAKES AND THEIR PECULARITIES.

A writer in the *Sydney Mail* describes "Rattle snakes and their Pecularities." He says :—The rattlesnake is quiet an unobtrusive, minding his own business, and merely asking to be let alone. In the early summer he thaws himself by liberal exposure to the sun, and soon shakes off the torpor of his long sleep and proceeds to fatten up. Later in the season he seeks the shade, and is not averse, on hot days, to lying at full length in water of pleasant temperature, especially in pools abounding with frogs, where he may combine bathing with luncheon. His rule of diet is simply to eat all he can get, his favourite edibles being birds, frogs and field mice which he steals upon and catches with great dexterity.

Birds which nest intrees are safe from his ravages unless curiosity or accident brings them within his reach ; but those which nest in low bushes or on the ground fill him with dinner and satisfaction. If the parent bird is alert and discovers him, the rattlesnakes compensates himself by cheerfully devouring the eggs or the blood. Generally, the mother that is or is to be resents what she justly considers, an impertinent intrusion, and once within striking distance is added to the bill of fare. All birds hate the rattlesnake, but nearly all will foolishly undertake to fight him, and this is the foundation of the absurd theory that the rattlesnake "charms" his prey. A snake has no more power to charm a bird than a rabbit has to play the fiddle. I have several times been a witness of encounters between snakes and birds, and each time have been convinced that the bird was endeavouring to frighten the snake from her nest or to punish him for his larceny.

We all know that birds are not cowards. I have frequently seen two or three small finches attack a hawk or an eagle, and make his life a burden to him, even going so far as to perch on his back and make him a bald eagle, whether that was his specie or not. An English sparrow will cheerfully undertake to thrash a bird four times his weight, and even the mild-mannered dove will fight the intruder who enters her cote, be he cat or man. A bird's confidence of flight makes her rash in regard to snakes. She sees a rattlesnake near her nest, and at first takes wing ; but on observing the lethargic quality of her opponent proceeds to sit on a convenient twig and scold. Meanwhile the snake has lazily invaded the nest. Having exhausted all the profanity she knows, and emboldened by the snakes sluggishness, the bird comes nearer, wings out stretched and quivering, feathers ruffled and back open—all symptoms of anger, not fear. The snake slowly gathers for a spring and remains perfectly still. Each moment of his inaction serves to make the bird more aggressive, and tempts her nearer. At last the dead-line is reached, there is a lightning-like straightening of the hideous folds, and the poor little misguided warrior feels the stab of those dreadful needles whose touch is death. If she had had as much horse-sense as pluck in her pretty pate, she would have taken the matter philosophically and gone off and laid more eggs, and laid them in a high tree, insted of staying for a row. But ladies are the same the world over, whether in feathers or not. One thing is certain—when a snake captures a bird, he does it less by his own prowess then by the natural tomfoolery of the bird, and he certainly effects nothing by "charming."

Another picturesque error, regarding the rattlesnake is the supposition that when spoiling for a fight he coils himself up like a doughnut or a halyard on board of a man-of-war. The snake simply gathers himself in irregular folds, like a series of superimposed S's. It is also alleged that he can spring to immense distences—10 feet, may be—and so attack his victim in mid-air. This is another lie. A snake can at best strike at three-fourths of his own length, and rarely accomplishes that in actual warfare. I attacked an eight-foot rattlesnake Texas with a four-foot stick, and got decidedly the best of it. It is also preposterous to state that a rattlesnake rattles thrice before he strikes. Let an apostle of this creed step on an able-bodied rattler, and then argue his theory. I have seen a rattlesnake in July lie in the shade and rattle steadily for an hour. He was either amusing himself, or perhaps taking a music lesson, for he did not see me, and there was no other enemy in sight, and I am sure he had no intention of biting himself. Again, in New Mexico, I have known a rattlesnake to strike a horse without emitting the least note of warning.

The largest rattlesnakes are in Texas, on the lower Rio Grande where they sometimes attain a length of 12 feet and are heavy in proposition. The smallest are the "horned" rattlesnakes of Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern California which seldom reach a length of two feet. They have two little excrescences over the eyes, and are full of devilment. They have rattles, but seldom use them, preferring to lie half hidden in the sand until stepped on, when they remonstrate. The sand or "desert" rattlesnake is also small, and pretends to be on neighbourly terms with the prairie dog whose burrows he occupies. I have reason to believe that when the rattlesnakes inserts himself in the bosom of a prairie dogs family he does so on fraudulent grounds and is unwillingly entertained. The prairie dog carries no life insurance and cannot afford a quarrel, and the snake is mean enough to take advantage of him.

There is a little brown and very comical owl who likewise takes up residence with the prairie dog, but be makes at least a show of earing his rent by remaining at the entrance and acting as janitor, politely bowing to everybody who passes. Neither snake, dog, nor owl seems to mind the other's presence, but are exceedingly sociable. The strange companionship is explained thus : The prairie dog's burrow is the only shelter afforded the snake from the intense heat of those arid plains ; and as the dog always sinks a well on his premises, it is the snake's only means of getting water, and I have demonstrated to my satisfaction that rattlesnakes speedily perish without it. In return for this hospitality, the rattlesnake takes charge of the sensus, and thoughtfully prevents the prairie dog from accumulating a large family than he can conveniently support.

The horned rattlesnake is endowed with the power of moving forward, backward, or sideways with equal facility. It is related that a German naturalist went to Arizona, and one day came across a horned rattlesnake sunning himself on the edge of a prairie dog's burrow. The naturalist had no stick, but was frantically eager to secure the snake, which was retreating down the hole. So he pulled him out by the tail, and then sprang back to avoid unpleasant consequences. The snake again started down, and again was dragged out by the tail. This time the snake cooked one eye at the naturalist, worked his under jaw in a significant manner, and went down tail first. The naturalist went home.

The rattlesnake's sole means of offence and defence is his pair of fangs, which are two slender, needle-like teeth, jutting from the upper jew just under the eye. In structure, they resemble the point of a hypodermic syringe, but are not quite as useful. A small channel perforates the tooth, conducting the venom from the gland and sac in which it is engendered to within about the tenth of an inch from the point. The point is of pure enamel, is hard, and of proverbial sharpness. When the snake is feeling pleasantly, the two fangs lie flat against the roof of his mouth ; but when he opens his countenance for business, they are erected by a set of muscles provided them, and stand at right angles to the jaw. Thus in position, the snake drives them home by darting his head forward, and by a powerful compression of the temporal muscles the venom is injected deeply into the wounds. In rattlesnakes of ordinary size, 3½ or 4 feet, the fangs are about three-fourths of an inch in length, but one had a pair given me in Texas which measured nearly 2 inches.

The venom is a thin, clear fluid, resembling serum, of a slightly bluish cast in some specimens and yellowish in others. Its specific gravity is slightly greater than water, in which it is freely soluble. Placed in alcohol, a portion dissolves, and is harmless. The rest coagulates in stringy masses like albumen, and is the poisonous element. Heat coagulates the entire mass easily, and a slightly musky and disagreeable odour is emitted. The venom contains saline matter and phosphates, forming groups of crystals under the microscope, which also detects globules of fatty matter. Acetic acid dissolves it, and keeps its properties unimpaired for years. I accumulated quite a quantity of the venom some years ago, and tried a number of experiment to determine its physiological and chemical properties. It was neutral with both litmus and termeric. Placed in contact with fresh blood, however, it became rapidly acid, emitted a muskey odour, and coagulated fibrin rapidly. It also acted as a putrefacient. I devided a fresh liver, and injucted a drop of rattlesnake venom in one half. Exposed under similar conditions, this piece was putrid in a few hours, while the other was untainted for over a day. These two actions give a hint of its deadly quality. First it acts as an irritant ; secondly, coagulating the fibrin and choking up the capillaries, it will produce local thrombosis and act as a mechanical poison ; and thirdly, by its putrefacient effect induce general pyæmia or gangrene in the wounded limb. Thus, also, it can be seen why alcohol is indicated. By stimulating the heart, the blood will flow too rapidly to coagulate, or those flaments of fibrine partially formed will be forced through into larger channels, where they may be redissolved, and the tendency to putrefaction will also be neutralised and checked. The danger from irritation alone is comparatively slight, but even this is lessened by the stimulant.

I rusted several needles with nitric acid, and then gave them a coat of venom, to try some experiments with animals. A mouse, on being punctured in the leg, died in less than a minute, there being but one spasmodic convulsion. Rabbits, a few seconds after the wound was given, pave one vild leap and fell struggling, death ensuing in three or four minutes, the breathing being laboured and irregular, as though by paralysis of the pneumogastric nerve. I buried and abundantly coated needle in the thigh of a cur. He omitted a little yelp of surprise, then trotted off unconcerned. Suddenly he stopped, as though he had forgotten something; then tried to to proceed, but his hind quarters sagged and refused to move. I approached. His eyes were bloodshot, fixed, and staring, hair erect, lips retracted, and tongue protruding. His respiration was laboured and irregular, and he emitted a cry that was half moan, half howl, as with mingled pain and terror. Suddenly he went into a convulsion, which recurred at short intervals for 12 minutes, when he died. Cats behaved more violently, frothing at the mouth and giving vent to terrible cries, death not coming to their relief for 30 minutes or more.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.

In an article in the *Court and Society Review*, headed "The Truth about the Volunteers, by One of Them," the writer has the following remarks with reference to the shooting capabilities of the volunteers :—

Shooting is, perhaps, the most important question of all ; for shooting may be of use without drill, but drill without shooting were ridiculous. The truth is, however, that the volunteers have little of either in the practical sense of the terms. The War Office does not publish, nay, I question if it even compiles, statistics of the volunteer class-firing ; but when General Cameron was in command of the Northern District, he, being most deeply interested in the volunteers, published the musketry returns of sixty-eight rifle battalions under his charge. From these returns it appears that of the 50,000 men whose shooting is recorded, "a fourth cannot be trusted to hit at three hundred yards a target equal in size two tall men abreast." At the date of these returns these 50,000 men composed more than a third of the total dumber of so-called "efficient" volunteers ; and certain it is that in this case what was true of a part was true of the whole. That was in 1881 and 1882, and nothing has transpired to show that improvement has since taken place. In the meanwhile, however, the numbers of the force have largely increased ; and to-day it may safely be said that in round numbers there are at least 50,000 men whose shooting is absolutely useless, and that about 70,000 others cannot be depended upon to hit a two-men target beyond 300 yards. But effective shooting is vital in modern warfare ; and, what is more, effective shooting not at 1,000 yards and upwards, but at 500 yards and under. Therefore, considerably more than half the volunteers—that is to say, more than 100,000 of them—are in this matter totally unfit to take the field. A pretty result, truly, after all the Wimbledon Meetings, establishment of rifle associations, and general annual babble about British marksmanship.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE,

The St. *James Gazette* writes :—Nothing shows more clearly the rapidity with which the old scepticism as to the danger of a Russian invasion of India has diminished if it has not actually disappeared within the last three years, than the increased importance attached to the mountain region between Cashmere and the Hindoo Koosh. In the days when "masterly inactivity" was rampant, those who ventured to suggest that a Russian force might make its way across the Baroghil Pass were derided as either absurdly nervous persons or downright lunatics. But now, although it would be too much to expect any members of the school of Lawrence to admit their error, its present representatives have abandoned this among others of their original tenets. For one thing Colonel Biddulph's explorations west of Gilgit have given us a more correct knowledge of this region. What he learned south of the Baroghill Pass has been quiet recently supplemented north of it by Mr. Ney Elias ; and it is not likely that there will be any relaxation in our vigilance with regard to this quarter of the Indian frontier, especially as we know the real character of the passes over the Hindoo Koosh. Besides geographical information, we have also established amicable relations with some of the tribes, particularly with the Chitralis, and Nizam-ul-Mulk son and heir of the Chitral chief, has just concluded a visit to Calcutta. The next stage of the question will be to bring Kafiristan within the sphere of our influence.

FOOD FOR FISHES.

The quantity of meat thrown into the Atlantic must be a great boon to the fishes. From the report of the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office for the past year recently issued, it appears that from Canada there were imported in 1885 to the ports of Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Southampton 200 cargoes of animals, consisting of 68,556 cattle and 39,734 sheep. 302 cattle and 799 sheep were thrown overboard during the voyage ; 3 cattle and 11 sheep were landed dead ; 27 cattle and 48 sheep had to be slaughtered at the place of landing owing to injuries received in transit. From the United States of America there were imported in 1885 to the ports of Bristol, Glasgow. Hull, Liverpool, London, and Plymouth 453 cargoes, consisting of 137,377 cattle, 11,829 sheep, and 57 swine ; of the cattle, 2,107 and of the sheep 226 were thrown overboard during the voyage ; 72 cattle and 38 sheep were landed dead ; 30 cattle and 9 sheep were so much injured that it was found necessary to slaughter them at the place of landing. It thus appears that 124 animals were landed dead, 114 were so much injured or exhausted that they were killed at the place of landing, while no less a number than 3,433 unhappy animals were pitched overboard, making a grand total of 3,672 animals which were either lost on the passage or fatally injured. Perhaps some day it will be found not only possible but economical to convey animals across the Atlantic in comparative comfort and safety.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF KING LUDWIG OF BAVARIA.

The costly eccentricities of Ludwig of Bavaria have been for years back a world's wonder, and his latest and greatest extravagance threatens to leave him, as they say "on" Wall Street, "stone broke." This is the Chiemsee Castle, a structure intended not only to excel all habitations raised by human hands, but to realise the splendours of fairyland. Some time ago there appeared in a Paris journal a description of the uncompleted abode, which read like a mixture of the Arabian Night's Entertainments, Edgar Poe's word-picture of the Domain of Arnheim, and the glowing, if tumid, passage in which Melnotte sketches for Pauline the home to which he would lead her. Everybody knows the passage wherein the ambitious young market gardener raves of "A palace lifting to eternal summer Its marble walls from out a glossy bower Of coolest foliage musical with birds," a desirable and well-plenished residence in halls "where perfumed light," whatever that may mean, would steal "through the mists of alabaster lamps," and every air was heavy with the sighs of orange groves and murmurs of low fountains that gushed forth from the midst of roses. The pleasing and picturesque fancy which Lytton's peasant "idly builded in the void" King Ludwig proposed to translate into accomplished fact, but the monetary embarrassments in which his experiment involved him will, it is to be feared, prevent the ultimate triumph of his design. The castle is, we believe, practically finished, but the programme of the Royal Sybarite included a series of fantastic supplements of one kind or other which would have cost fabulous sums. It was, and, perhaps, still is, in his plan to remove a mountain which interferes with the scenic effect from his palace windows. He proposes also to transplant a few square miles of forest, and to utilise its former site for an artificial lake. A scheme of this kind belongs rather to the "Tales of the Genii" or the legends of Merlin and Faustus than to the prose of the nineteenth century, age of miracles that it is. Nor was Chiemsee Castle to be less a marvel within than without. The upholstery is said to be very splendid, if more than a trifle bizarre, while the automatic contrivances with which the interior abounds are of a sort to recall the surprises of the Domus Aurea—the House of Gold a mile long raised by Nero on one of the seven hills of Rome. The Royal mansion, which stands in the pine-wood, of the Bohmerwald, is the materialisation of a most superfluous fantasy. For Ludwig, before the notion took him, was already housed in a fashion fit for any king. A mania for the building of gorgeous palaces is not the only rift in the lute, the sole crack in King Ludwig's mental system. He is a misogynist as determined as St. Senanus. This holy anchorite, according to Moore's melody, drowned a young lady who visited him in his lonely cell. King Ludwig is reported to have almost equalled the feat. He had engaged a celebrated cantatrice to sing to him in his state barge or Royal gondola on a lake in his palace grounds. He ensconced himself inside a pavilion in the vessel, which put out on the still water under the gleam of twenty thousand coloured lights, for the monarch takes his pleasure mostly by night, and indulges the questionable habit of staying in bed most of the day. The diva was a bold woman, and, it may be, presumed on the privilege of her class. She sang and sang, and, suddenly drawing the curtain aside, ventured to step into the Royal recess and accost his Majesty. But, if the chronicle be correct, he forthwith reached out both arms and tumbled her overboard. She got to shore somehow, and no doubt soon got farther from the neighbourhood of such rough Royalty. On the other hand, his Majesty is a munificent patron of art and artists. He is generally the sole spectator or auditor of the drama or the opera in his theatre at Munich. Whether the performance be for his special behoof or, as rarely happens, he shares it with his subjects, he always sits hidden from view in a closely curtained box. The actor or singer who pleases him receives substantial reason to be aware of the fact, and so though the Royal command for a representation may wake the company in the middle of the night, the King draws the best talent. He is catholic in his tastes. It is a story that among his favourites are a Frenchmen gifted with an amazing knack of drawing music out of anything and an Englishman whose endowment is an excellent turn for whistling. The Gaul will take anything handed him, a pair of tongs, a joint of meat or boot, and applying to the same a magic bow will discourse on the novel instrument most eloquent music. The Briton is as clever in his way, but these are merely specimens of the stipendiary Davids whose function is to gladden the somewhat gloomy soul of the Bavarian Saul. In spite of his wasteful and grotesque tendencies, King Ludwig is not unpopular. Much would be forgiven him but for his vehement dislike to the sex. He is in this respect a most decided opposite to another monarch who was content to eat his four meals "in his thatched place," and whose loving liegies in the sly verse of Beranger, "*avaient cent raisons de le nommer leurpére*." There is very little of the jolly old King of Yvetot about the austere prodigal who occupies the Bavarian throne. It will, mayhap, appear to some a pity that he cannot carry out his full dream of an Eveless Eden. But to do so on the scale he had fixed it would however be necessary to "hold the gorgeous East in fee," or to possess the wealth of a Crœsus or a Vanderbilt.—*Morning Advertiser.*

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

That there is a large French population in Canada, living contentedly and prosperously under British rule seems to be a fact not very familiar to the readers of Parisian newspapers. When there is a refereuce to the subject, it is spoken of as if it were a discovery just made by some enterprising traveller or by some statisticians who have been reading American newspapers or studying English or Canadian Blue-books. That the population of France on this side of the Atlantic should be stationary, or decreasing, while that of American France is increasing rapidly, is a continual source of surprise, and leads to the most startling conclusions. Thus the *Siècle* says :—

"The American Press is devoting its whole attention at this moment to the rapid multiplication of the French population in Canada. The Anglo-Canadian newspapers, the *Mail* among others, give us curious information on the influence and progress of our race in this country, which once was ours. It states with astonishment, that one Franco-Canadian grandmother, who died at the age of 91, left behind her 519 children and children's children ; and it writes :—

"'With such grandmothers, we English can scarcely escape being drowned some day in the rising flood of a population of French origin.

"'It is certain that under these conditions the moment can be foreseen when, not only Canada, but the north-eastern provinces of the United States will be French.'"

REPORTED SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN FISHING VESSEL.

Statements as to the seizure of an American fishing vessel, which have caused some sensation in Canada, had this foundation : Mr. Campbell, the Customs Collector at Baddeck, Cape Breton, telegraphs that an American schooner was examined in Bras-d'or Bay, on suspicion of having irregular papers. Her cargo and papers were found to be regular, and she was afterwards liberated, and proceeded on her voyage. The vessel was not a fishing smack. A telegram from Ottawa, however, says that though the American vessel seized for an infraction of the Canadian fishery rules was released—it being a first offence—yet in future the law will be strictly enforced. Several protests are being made in the Canadian maritime provinces against such harshness, which stops all trading with American vessels, and prevents thousands of Canadians from shipping on board of them—this being their usual employment.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

The *Times*' correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on Sunday, April 25, says :—The existing situation with regard to the Soudan is this. We have no forces south of Wady Halfa, which is held by the Egyptians ; but a few English remain there to construct the fortifications, under General Butler, who holds the chief command during the absence of General Grenfell, now in Europe on a well-earned leave. The other British forces have retired to Assouan under Colonel Green. The rebels make no sign, but it is generally believed that they will advance in August. Meanwhile our attitude is a strictly defensive one, being confined to the prevention of any consentration of rebels within range of Wady Halfa. Sheikh Saleh, of the Kabbabish tribe, will be allowed, if not encouraged, to advance to Dongla, on his own responsibility, with possibly a small subsidy. But Moukhtar Pasha is opposed to this idea, relying rather on the Moslem political agent of the Egyptian Government who will be selected to reside at Wady Halfa and to negotiate with the rebles if occasion offer. At Suakim General Watson will hold full civil and military powers as governor of the Red Sea littoral, with Colonel Cherry as his second in command. He will endeavour to open up a commercial route to Berber by pacific means.

In Egypt proper our policy is similarly neutral. We observe no active propagandism, no startling reforms, no great progress ; but we encounter no aggressive opposition. The reforms effected, though by no means so decisive as is sometimes alleged, and although frequently balanced by disadvantages which are ignored, are yet substantial, so long as they exist ; and it may be admitted that the net results of three years of British intervention are potentially favourable, requiring only the seal of permanence to render them valuable. If, however, that be refused the results will be positively harmful ; for the withdrawal of English support would crush not only all reform but all reforming influence in the country, and produce a reaction. Until definite action is possible all Egypt asks is to be let alone.

From Suakim it is reported that her Majesty's steamer *Gannet* is in quarantine with a case of small-pox on board. This disease is prevalent in the vicinity, and, according to a deserter from Tamai, it is causing great mortality in the rebel camp. Suakim is already evacuated by the British troops, and the Indians will leave shortly.

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo says :—Although the British Government, in its reply to Sir Henry Wolff, rejected Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha's scheme in its present form, it nevertheless at the same time invited the Ottoman Commissioner to modify his proposals on the following bases :—1. The Egyptian frontier to be at Wady Halfa. 2. The Egyptian army not to exceed 12,000 men. 3. The rentention of the Sirdar and of English officers in the Egyptian army. England, moreover, will not abondon her right to the Egyptian contribution to defray the expenses of the army of occupation. Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha has telegraphed to the Sultan for instructions.

SAD DEATH OF A MISSIONARY'S SON.

Information has just been received of a very melancholy occurrence, by which Angus Allan Macaulay, a young man, 14 years of age, son of Mr. Archibald Macaulay, Free Church missionary in the island of Heisker, one of the outlying islands of the Outer Hebrides, lost his life. Early on Monday morning, Mr. Macaulay, who is an old man was crossing a ford between the east and west portions of the Heisker Island in a cart, accompanied by his son and daughter. There was also a plough in the cart. As the cart entered the ford one of the wheels sunk in the quicksand, but after throwing out the plough the cart was extricated, and taken across the ford by the son. He then again entered the water, and proceeded to recross the ford on foot to assist his father over with the plough, and had reached about half-way-back when he entered the deep pool in the ford, and getting beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, was drowned before the eyes of his father and sister, who where on the edge of the ford within a few yards of him, but unable to render any effectual assistance. The place where the accident occurred is very dangerous, the sand being liable to shift with every gale, and it is little more than a year since a similar casualty took place at the same spot.

A MONARCH'S LIABILITIES.

A reporter on the *Gaulois* has interviewed the Bavarian Chargè d'Affaires on the subject of the reported intervention of the Bavarian Chamber as to the debts of the king. That gentleman says the deficit amounts to two or three millions, caused by costly building enterprises and extravagant upholsterers' bills. The Chamber has no intention of interventing, and there is no necessity for its doing so. The debts will extinguish themselves in a short time, for the king has given up his building projects, and his personal expenses beyond them are insignificant.

A DANGEROUS YOUNG LADY.

A Paris correspondent says that Mdlle. de Sombreuil, *alias* Louise Schneider, the daughter of the chief saddler of the Sultan, who has twice been arrested for attempting to shoot her admirers, has at length been expelled from France, via Marseilles, for having threatened the life of M. Vergoin, deputy for Seine et Oise, who had used his influence to obtain the reversal of her last expulsion, and had become imprudently intimate with her. The conduct of Mdlle. de Sombreuil, who is a person of great personal attractions, gives reason to suppose that she is not altogether in her right mind.

230 TIMES SWEETER THAN SUGAR.

Professor Fahlberg, a German settled in the United States, has discovered in Coal tar, or rather extracted therefrom, a new substance, which is called saccharin, stated to be 230 times sweeter than the best cane sugar. At a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society Professor Emerson Reynolds, F. R. S., read a paper on this substance, with is of importance to medical practitioners inasmuch as it can be used to sweeten and render palatable the food of persons suffering from diabetes and for some months past it has been used for this purpose in one of the Berlin hospitals. In appearance it resembles flour, but it is denser and is dissolved slowly by hot water. It is rather an expensive substance, its present price being about 40s. per pound.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Consins, Arbib, 1,230 tons, Capt J Hollis, sailed yesterday for Venice with a general cargo.

The ship White Rose, 1,556 tons, Capt F C Wale, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s s Riversdale, 1,311 tons, Capt B Whayman, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Belgravia, Capt G Boothby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Barawa, 216 tons, Capt M T Fergusson, sails to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The s. s. Europa, 1,492 tons, Capt A Talbot, sailed yesterday for Naples and Genoa with a general cargo and Mrs Wigney and Miss Dodsworth as passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

19th May.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Guildford	1175	T. D. Moffat	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Cascapedia	1321	W. A. Fraser	...	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Avondale	1574	W. Dickson	...	Captain.
„ Akaba	2589	F. Newell	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2647	C. Barnes	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Europa	1493	A. Talbot	..	Bates, Craig&Co
„ Deepdale	1715	Sharp	...	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Thames	2131	W. A. Seaton	...	P. & O. Co.
„ Cairo	1112	R. Hayes	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Riversdale.	1311	Whayman	...	Bates, Craig & Co.
„ ClanMaclean	1496	J. Schofield	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	...	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Laleham	1299	J. Evans	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
19	Belgravia (s)	Boothby	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
19	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Busreh.
	Cousins Arbib (s).	Hollis	Venice.
	Europa (s)	Talbot	Naples and Genoa.
	Riversdale (s)	Whayman	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—Ship White Rose, for Liverpool ; and Steamer Barawa, Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Huzara, for London via Kurrachee ; and Westergate, for Ghent.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 19.

From Liverpool.

Guildford s—40 drums carbolic acid and 100 drums caustic soda, B Cullianjee.
Clan Maclean s—500 boxes soap, N Chandbhoy.

From London.

Verona s—5 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee ; 24 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.
Lalpoora s—9 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rosetta s—5 cases printing paper, George Claridge and Co ; 13 cases sewing machines, Hormusjee Ardaseer ; 10 cases color, A Blascheck and Co.
Laleham s—8 cases perfumery, E Samsoodin and Co,
Malwa s—12 cases oilmanstore and 4 cases cheese, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.
Ravenna s—25 cases cheese, F Ficher and Co ; 17 cases oilmanstores, &c, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.
Pekin s—16 cases oilmanstores, &c, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.

From Hull.

Cairo s—9 casks color, N Surufally and Co ; 5 cases cod-liver oil, Owen and Okell.

From Glasgow.

Victoria—s 25 cases whisky, A McLaggan.

From Antwerp.

Rosetta s—14 pkgs glassware and 2 cases earthenware, A Suchoo.
Rialto s—12 cases color, T Fazoolabhoy.

From Genoa.

Singapore s—2 casks wine, P Cassanello.

From Bordeaux.

Yeddo s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—May 19.

Chancellor, Major, Bl Northumberlaud Fusl, on promotion, from Mecan Meer.

DEPARTURE.—May 19.

Wyllie, Lt, Mad, 1st Cavly, H C, on leave, to Hingoli.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 20th May 1886.

The competition for the presidency medal will take place at Coorla and Poona this day, Thursday, the 20th instant.

The following are the names of the Committee appointed to superintend the shooting :—The Adjutant, Captain C. H. B. Forbes, and Sergt. L. A. Watkins at the Coorla range.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on Saturday afternoon next, at 5-30 p.m., on the Flats, near the Mahaluxmee Station (carbines and blank ammuniti[illegible]. The parade ordered for Wednesday on the Esplan[illegible] is countermanded.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, May 14.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their respective names provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

South Wales Borderers—Major H G Mainwaring, 1st Battn, and Major R A P Clements, 2nd Battn, are directed to return to England to join the 1st Battn of their regiments.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Capt W H S Earle, R A, is directed to proceed to England to join No 3 Batty 1st Bgde Cinque Ports Divn, R A, to which he has been posted.

Capt W Aldworth, 2nd Battn Bedfordshire Regt, is appointed Aide-de-Camp temporarily to the General Officer Commanding Burma Divn, with effect from the 1st April 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff, with effect from the 10th May :—

Lieut D H Macpherson, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th (P W O) Light Cavalry.—Capt A B Fenton, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, to complete the establishment.

Lieut R F R Formby, squadron officer (sub. *pro tem.*) to be squadron officer, *vice* Fenton, promoted.

Lieut E M Reed offg, squadron officer, to be squadron officer (sub. *pro tem.*), vice Kerrich, seconded as Adjt, Body Guard.

22nd Regt Mad Infy—Surg J K Kanga, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

25th Regt Mad Infy—Lieut W N Campbell, 2nd Battn Rl Munster Fusiliers, to be offg wing officer, and, with the sanction of Govt, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated 9th April 1886.

28th Regt Mad Infy—Jemadar Narrainsawmy, to be native adjutant.

32nd Regt Mad Infy—Lieut Col W O Foord, second in command (sub *pro tem*), 3rd Regt Lt Infy, to be second in command, vice Hay, retired.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following postings :—

Surgn C K Powell, M D, arrived at Bangalore with troops from England, to do duty, Station Hospital, Bangalore.

Surgn H E B Flanagan arrived at Bangalore with troops from England, to do duty, Eastern Dist.

Surgn P J R Nunerly, doing general duty, Eastern Dist, to do duty, Burmah Field Force, Mandalay.

Surgn H T Baylor, doing duty, Station Hospital, Madras, to do duty, Burmah Field Force, Mandalay.

Surgn-Major W. J. Campbell, doing duty. Station Hospital, Belgaum, to be senior medical officer to the Station Hospital, Madras.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

By the Genl Officer Commanding Western Dist, appointing Major W Daly, 2nd Battn Rl Fusiliers, to officiate as Judge Advocate to an European Genl Court Martial ordered to assemble at Cannanore on the 21st April.

By the Officer Commanding Ceded Dist, appointing Col W G M Strickland, 13th Mad Infy, to the command of the Ceded Dist and Garrison of Bellary from the 23rd April 1886, vice Bgdr-Genl Foord, deceased.

By the Officer Comdg Belgaum Dist, appointing Col W Osborn, 6th Regt Mad Infy, to the command of the Dist vice Col S F M T Grant, 33rd Regt Mad Infy, relieved.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Bgdr-Genl A C Johnson, C B., Commanding Eastern Dist, privilege leave for 30 days, from 18th May 1886, or date of departure, Coonoor, private affairs.

Col W Osborn, 6th Regt Mad Infy, temporarily commanding the Belgaum Dist, privilege leave for 15 days from date of departure, private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Army Pay Dept—Capt L Thackwell, Paymaster, 14th Hussars, for six months on medical certificate.

Medl Staff—Surgn A A Pechell, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to Australia :—

Royal Arty—Major H H Costabadie, (D. Battery, 1st Brigade), for 120 days, on medical certificate.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97	9
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	,, 99	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	,, 101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)	101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ,,	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B. ,,	£1	Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity ,,	£100	Nominal.
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ,,	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ,,	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	101	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	99	3
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97	4
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	101	8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 a Noml.

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ...	...Nominal.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...100	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...102	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	...100	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) do. do.	...100	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	... 96	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	...102	0
8	Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills	Nml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	...100	0
7	Per Cent. 1881 (1886) Howrah Mills	...102	0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) do. (New issue)	...100	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	...105	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1881 ... Kornufuli Assn.	...100	0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea...	...104	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	...104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills	103	0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s.	d.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	5¼
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	5 3-16
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	5⅛
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	5 1-16
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	5½
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	5⅓
Do for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	5 9-16

Secretary of State's drafts last Drawings, 12th May, 1886—Average rates...	1	5 9-16
Telegraphic Transfers, 12th May, 1886	1	5 9-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(*4th Feb.* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Bank of Bengal	500	4½ p.ct.	832½
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	130
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	100
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	113
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	325
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	85

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. *	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85x
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad.-int.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	......	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	nil. ‡	34
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	120
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3 ad-int.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	5 p. ct. ‡	115x
Do. Terai (Darig.)	100	nil. ‡	45
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55x
Cachar)	£10	......	50
gpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50x
Tea Co.... ...	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
al (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
eela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
cherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
rg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127x
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	27
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	2 p. ct. *	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) ...	100	5 p. ct. *	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	4 ad.-int.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	2½ ad-int.	156
Do. do. B	£10	2 ad.-int.	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40x
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	71
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	126
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	8
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	75	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	......	47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Do. contributory	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100x
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad.-int.	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	......	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	120
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	26
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	85
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	75
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26x
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	5 p. ct. *	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p.ct. ‡	115x
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. *	23
Lower Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	3½ p.ct. *	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct. ‡	82
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 dct.
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar ...	100	......	85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	40
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65x
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. *	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60x
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darig.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58x
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115x
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct. ‡	10 d. x
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58x
Singbulli & Murmah	100	9 p. ct. ‡	84
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	......	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	83
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	150
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	25
Washabarie W. Dooars... ...	100	......	...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	125
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	69
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	5 p. ct.	1,350
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	¼ Prem
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	4
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	85
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	......	60
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	38
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	45
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	103
Dc. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	92
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y nil.	53
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	109
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	107
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y10¼p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60n
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	60
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	4 p. ct.	97
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	8 as.
Do. contributory... ...	2	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	26
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	13
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	74
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	28-30 d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	60
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2⅞ p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p.ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	60
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	85n
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	285
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	125x
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	94
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	2½ p. ct.	81
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	45
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	250
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	40
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	67
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	103
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	115
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	84

ad-int.—Ad interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1881.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
s—Sellers.
8 per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.
—*Englishman.*

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES. In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting nfluence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE, as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

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RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

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Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	Rs. 35
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No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	,, 125
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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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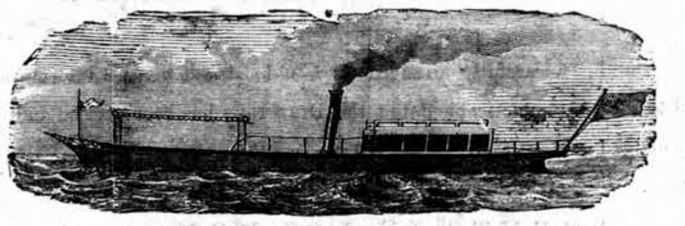

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